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THE REPUBLICAN RIFT

THE PRESIDENT ON CONSERVATION

LEE'S STATUE IN THE CAPITOL

CANADA'S RISE AS A WHEAT POWER

GERMAN UNPOPULARITY

THE GERMAN MONORAIL CAR

TELEVISION IN SIGHT

JEWISH ATTITUDE TOWARD JESUS

OUR HUMOR FALSELY SO CALLED

SUFFERINGS OF TENNYSON AND HOMER

FULL TABLE OF CONTENTS INSIDE

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers

New York and London

Vol. XL., No. 4. Whole No. 1031

NEW YORK, JANUARY 22, 1910

Price 10 Cents

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A Wonderful Business Story

We have told in a book—which we ask you to send for—one of the greatest business stories ever told. A story of how John N. Willys stepped in two years to the topmost place in motordom. Of how *Overland* automobiles rose in 24 months to this year's sale of $24,000,000. How a factory has grown like magic to a payroll of 4,000 men—to a daily output of 30 carloads of automobiles. And how a large part of the demand of the country has been centered around one remarkable car.

The Discovery

Here is an outline of the story—just enough to make you want it all.

Two years ago, Mr. John N. Willys was a dealer in automobiles. There came to him one day a remarkable car—evidently the creation of a mechanical genius. The simplest, sturdiest, smoothest-running car that anyone around there had seen.

The name of the car was the Overland. And the price—then, $1,250—was as amazing as the car itself.

The sale of this car spread like wildfire. Each car sold brought a call for twenty others like it. Old and new motor car owners came by the score to deposit advance money—attracted by the Overland's matchless simplicity.

But the cars did not come. And when Mr. Willys went to the makers he found them on the verge of receivership.

The genius which had created this marvelous car could not finance the making, in the face of the 1907 panic.

The New Start

Mr. Willys in some way met the overdue pay roll—took over the plant—and contrived to fill his customers' orders.

Then the cry came for more cars from every place where an Overland had been sold. As the new cars went out the demand became overwhelming. The factory capacity was outgrown in short order. Then tents were erected.

Another factory was acquired, then another; but the demand soon outgrew all three.

During the next fiscal year these factories sent out 4,075 Overland cars. Yet the demand was not half supplied.

Dealers fairly fought for preference. Buyers paid premiums. None could be content with a lesser car when he once saw the Overland.

All this without advertising. About the only advertising the car ever had was what users told others.

The Pope-Toledo Plant

Mr. Willys' next step was to buy the Pope-Toledo factory—one of the greatest automobile plants in the country. This gave him four well-equipped factories—just 16 months from his start.

But the Toledo plant wasn't sufficient. So he gave his builders just 40 days to complete an addition larger than the original factory.

Then he equipped these buildings with the most modern machinery—with every conceivable help and convenience—so that cars could be built here for less than anywhere else.

Now 4,000 men work on Overland cars. The output is valued at $140,000 per day. The contract from dealers for this season's delivery call for 20,000 cars.

Now this man has acquired 23 acres around his Toledo plant. And his purpose is to see—from this time on—that those who want Overlands get them.

Marvelous Sales

Dealers had ordered 16,000 of the 1910 Overland models before the first car was delivered. That means that each Overland sold the previous year had sold four others like it.

And without any advertising.

This year's Overland sales will exceed $24,000,000. Yet the Overland is but two years old.

The $1,000 Overland

This year an Overland—better than last year's $1,250 car—is being sold for $1,000. That is because the tremendous production has cut the cost 20 per cent.

A 25 horsepower car, capable of 50 miles an hour, for $1,000, complete with lamps and magneto. Never did a maker give nearly so much for the money.

There are higher-powered Overlands for $1,250—$1,400—$1,500. They are just as cheap in comparison as the $1,000 model.

The Overlands are unique in simplicity. They operate by pedal control. A ten-year-old child can master the car in a moment.

They are made in the same factory, and by the same men as made the Pope-Toledo—a $4,250 car. The reason for the price lies in the production of 125 cars per day.

Get the Whole Story

Send me this coupon to get the whole story, told in a fascinating book. Learn about the car which in two years captured so large a share of the whole trade of the country. See what has done this—what there is in the Overland to make it the most desired car in existence. Please cut out this coupon now.

F. A. Barker, Sales Manager 25
The Willys-Overland Company
Toledo, Ohio
Please send me the book.

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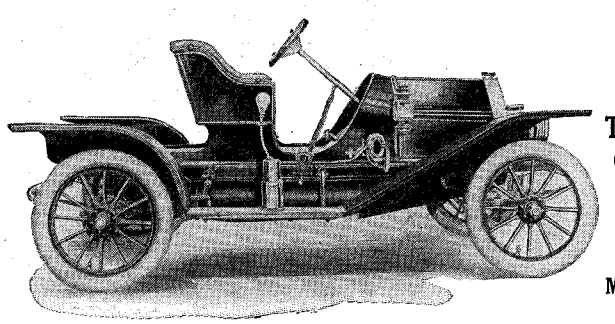


Overland Model 38—Price $1,000. 25 h.p.—102-inch wheel base. Made also with single rumble seat, double rumble seat and Toy Tonneau at slightly additional cost.

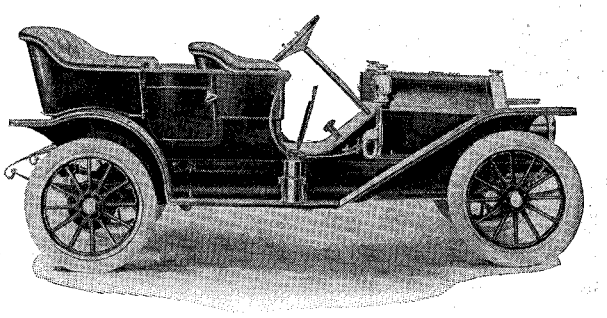
The Overland

Two of the many Overland Models

All prices include Magneto and full lamp equipment

Members of Association Licensed Automobile Manufacturers

Licensed Under Selden Patent



Overland Model 41—Price $1,400. 40 h. p.—112-inch wheel base—5 passengers. Five lamps and Magneto included.

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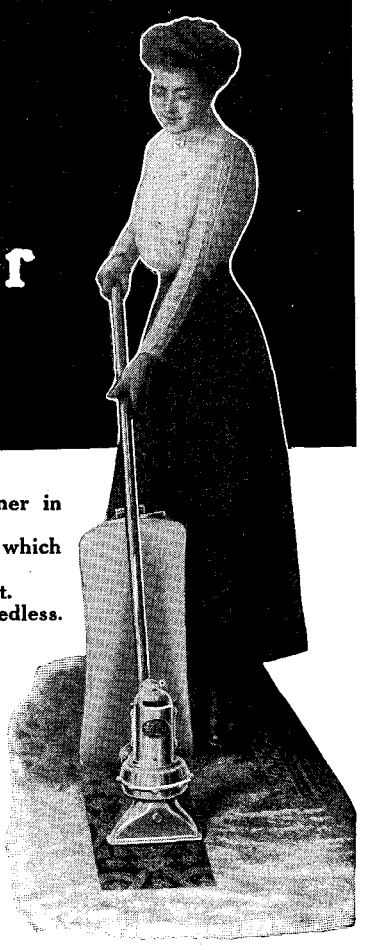
One Dollar

Puts the "RICHMOND" Suction Cleaner in Your Home



Yesterday, Electric Vacuum Cleaners cost $65.00 to $250.00—a big outlay in *Cash*.

To-day, a single ONE DOLLAR BILL will put a *guaranteed* "RICHMOND" Suction Cleaner in your home.

And the balance of its purchase price you pay for out of the actual month-to-month money which it saves you.

You are paying the price of a suction cleaner now, anyway—whether you have one or not.

You are paying its price out in house-cleaning, alone—for a "RICHMOND" makes house-cleaning needless.

You are paying its price out many times over, in the hard labor of sweeping and dusting, which the "RICHMOND" makes unnecessary.

You are paying it out, again and again, in the damage which dust does to your furniture, to your hangings, to your clothing, to YOU.

You are paying the price of a suction cleaner, when a single Dollar would save the waste!

Weighs Two Pounds Less than a Common Carpet Sweeper

You see here an electric suction cleaner which weighs but *ten* pounds—instead of sixty.

The illustration above shows how, for cleaning carpets, rugs and all floors, you use the machine itself without the hose attachment.

The illustration at the left, below, shows how the hose attachment is used on portieres, walls, books, bedding, upholstery, clothing, hats.

The hose attachment slides on and off the machine with the same ease that your foot slides into an easy slipper.

Slip on the hose, and the ten-pound "RICHMOND," with its special tools, cleans hangings, walls, books, bedding, upholstery, clothing, hats, underneath radiators, furniture, etc.

We furnish, without extra cost, a special attachment for hair drying, pillow renovating, etc.

Slip off the hose, and you have a floor machine which weighs two pounds less than a common carpet sweeper, does its work as thoroughly as any vacuum or suction cleaner and easier than a carpet sweeper.

NO WEIGHT TO LUG

The "RICHMOND" Suction Cleaner enables you now, for the first time, to clean by electricity without lugging a sixty to eighty-pound machine from room to room—up-stairs and down—*the first really portable machine to be placed on the market.*

It represents as great an advance over heavy-weight vacuum cleaners as these cleaners represented over brooms or carpet sweepers.

It is a marvel of simplicity.

There are but two places where wear is possible, and these are proofed against wear by the use of friction-less metal bearings.

SMOOTH, ROTARY MOVEMENT

There is no reciprocating movement to jiggle and jolt and jar—only a smooth, rotary movement, the same as the wheels in a watch.

Having so little mechanism, it runs with less than one-half the electric current which the heavy-weight machines consume.

But for efficiency—for taking the dirt and dust out of floors and fabrics, *we willingly submit it to test against any machine costing $250.00 or less.*

The "RICHMOND," by suction alone, will do all that any machine can do, without working injury.

But the "RICHMOND" is more than a suction machine.

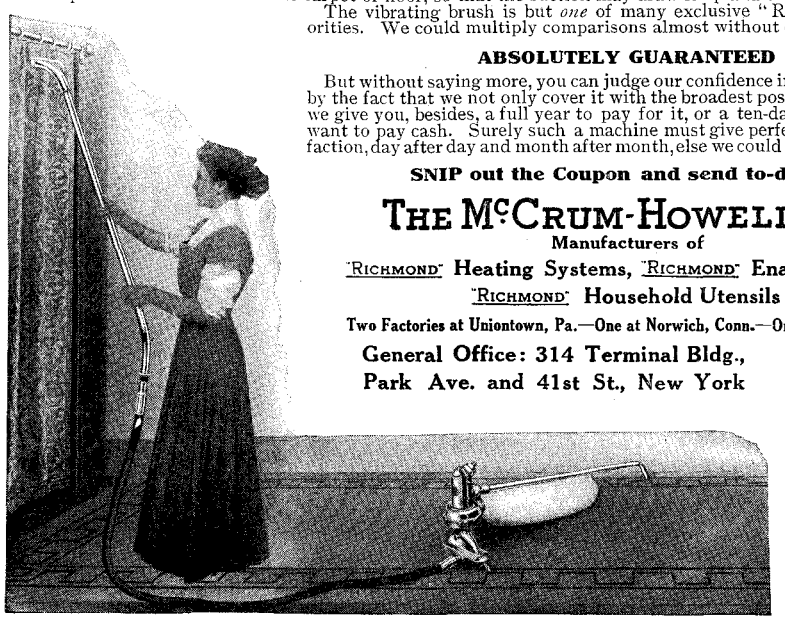
THE VIBRATING BRUSH

In the nozzle of the "RICHMOND" is a straight bristle brush. Not a revolving brush to pull out the nap of the carpet, but a straight up-and-down brush.

This brush moves up and down at the rate of 10,000 times a minute.

It taps the caked dirt out of the carpet or floor, so that the suction may draw it up and out.

The vibrating brush is but *one* of many exclusive "RICHMOND" superiorities. We could multiply comparisons almost without end.



ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED

But without saying more, you can judge our confidence in the "RICHMOND" by the fact that we not only cover it with the broadest possible guarantee, but we give you, besides, a full year to pay for it, or a ten-day trial in case you want to pay cash. Surely such a machine must give perfect service and satisfaction, day after day and month after month, else we could not afford this offer.

SNIP out the Coupon and send to-day to

THE McCRUM-HOWELL CO.

Manufacturers of

"RICHMOND" Heating Systems, "RICHMOND" Enameled Ware

"RICHMOND" Household Utensils

Two Factories at Uniontown, Pa.—One at Norwich, Conn.—One at Racine, Wis.

General Office: 314 Terminal Bldg., Park Ave. and 41st St., New York

Points About the "RICHMOND"

—costs less per month for electricity than the average family spends for brooms.
—after a year of consistent use you couldn't find a thimbleful of dirt in a fourteen-room house if you took all the carpets up.
—no more spring or fall "house-cleanings"—no more "sweeping days"—no more "dusty Fridays."
—its total cost is less than the cost of one single annual house-cleaning—to say nothing of saving the wear and tear which house-cleaning brings to furniture.
—cleans furniture, walls, upholstery, bedding, clothing, decorations, bookshelves, tile floors, hardwood floors, nooks and crannies, as well as making old carpets look like new.
—equally valuable in homes, offices, stores, hotels, hospitals, libraries, schools, churches, theatres, public buildings.
—without any change or adjustment, uses either direct or alternating current; universal motor of our own construction.
—thirty feet of electrical cord, with connecting socket, comes with the sweeper—everything ready to start—any one can do it.
—handsome in appearance—all exposed parts are highly polished—operates with easy gliding motion, no pressure required.
—absolutely guaranteed for one year, and without abuse should last as long as a watch.
—One Dollar brings it—you pay the balance out of the month-to-month money it saves you.

Many have written us that they were so delighted with the "RICHMOND" that they desired to own it outright at once—

Many have written us that they were so delighted with the "RICHMOND" that they desired to give it to someone as a present—

And for these reasons they asked us as a favor, if we would not make them a special cash price, so that they could own the machine outright, and present it to the friend whom they had in mind.

To meet these conditions, we make a special cash price of $65, and if, after 10 days' use the "RICHMOND" isn't found to be all we claim, return the machine at our expense and we will return your money.

But please remember that we have such great confidence in the "RICHMOND" that we prefer to allow it to pay for itself through the work it saves you, at the rate of $6.00 per month.

DOLLAR COUPON

THE McCRUM-HOWELL CO. L. D. Jan. 22
Park Avenue and 41st Street, New York

I hereby order one "RICHMOND" Suction Sweeper, complete, with hose attachment and seven special tools, for which I agree to pay to your order $1.00 herewith, and $6.00 per month for twelve consecutive months. Title to be given me when full amount is paid.

Name.....

Address.....

Name of Electric Light Company.....

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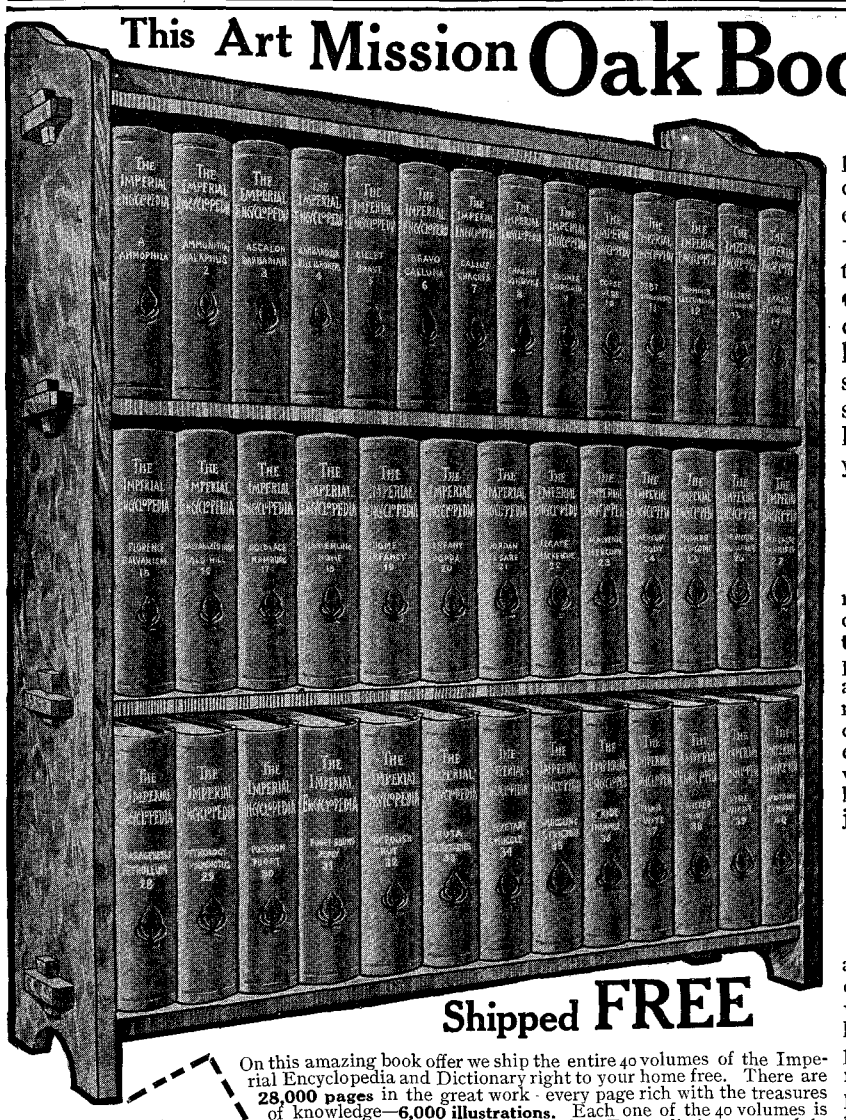

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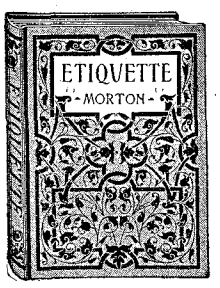

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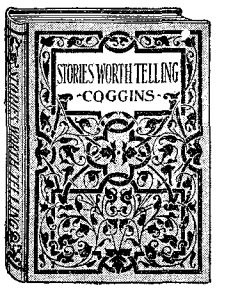

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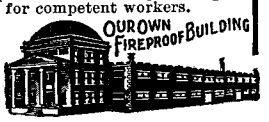

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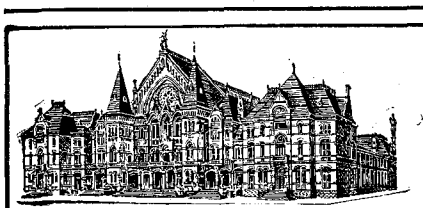

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Read the announcements on pages 162 and 163 of this issue.

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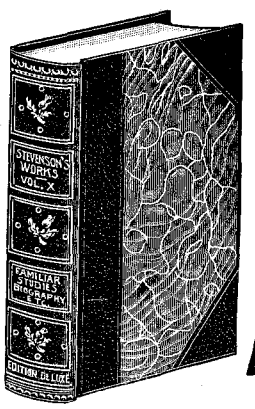

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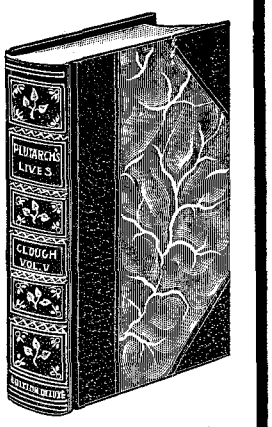

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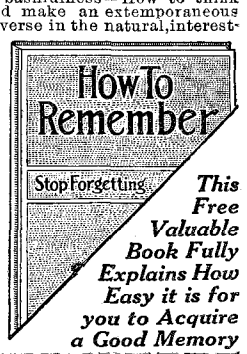

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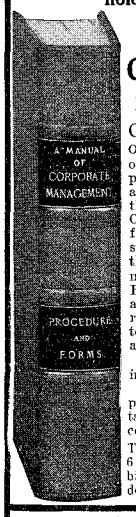

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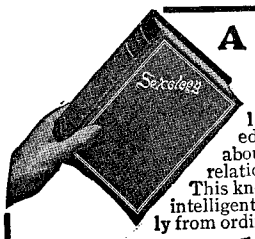

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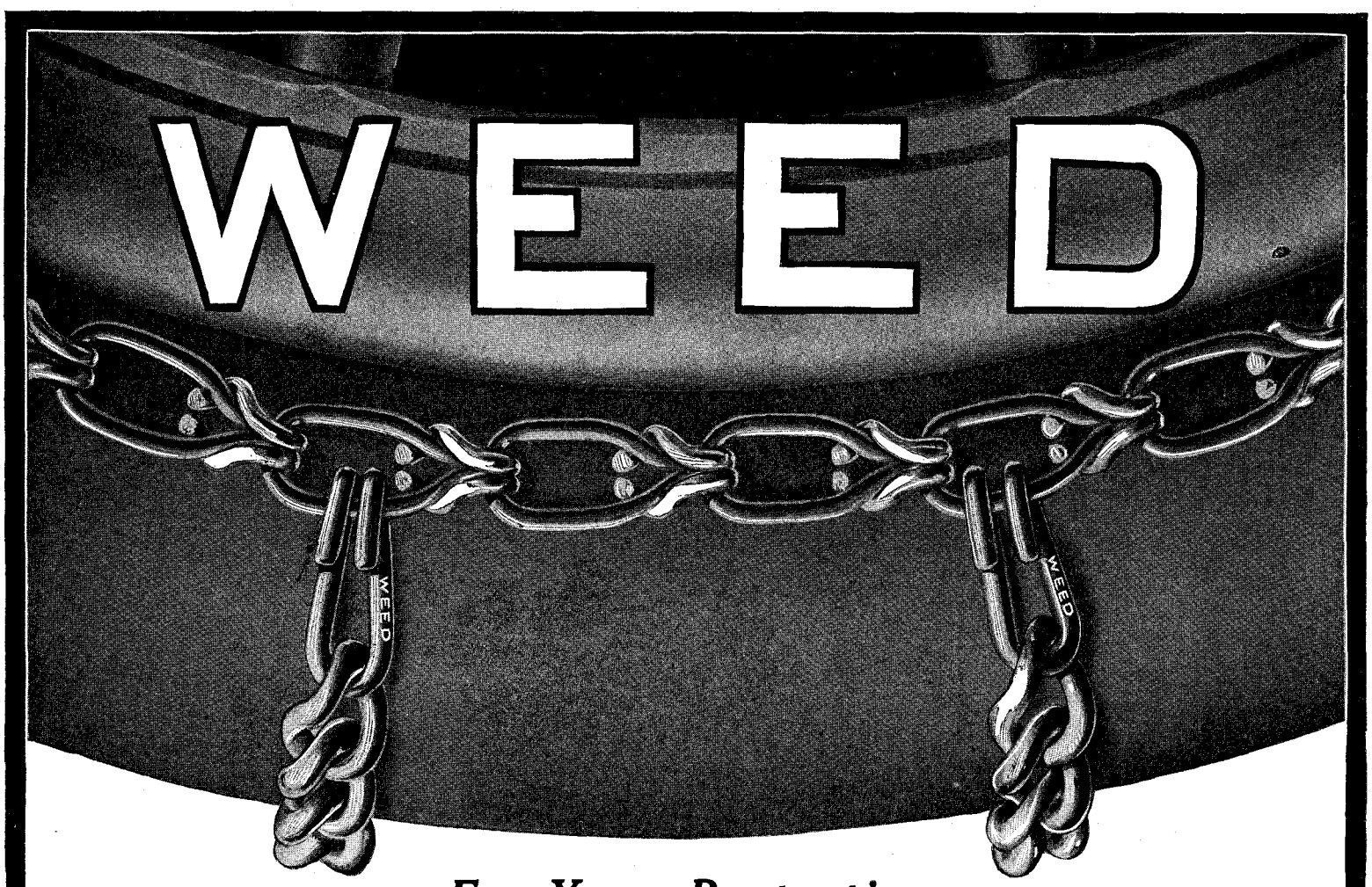

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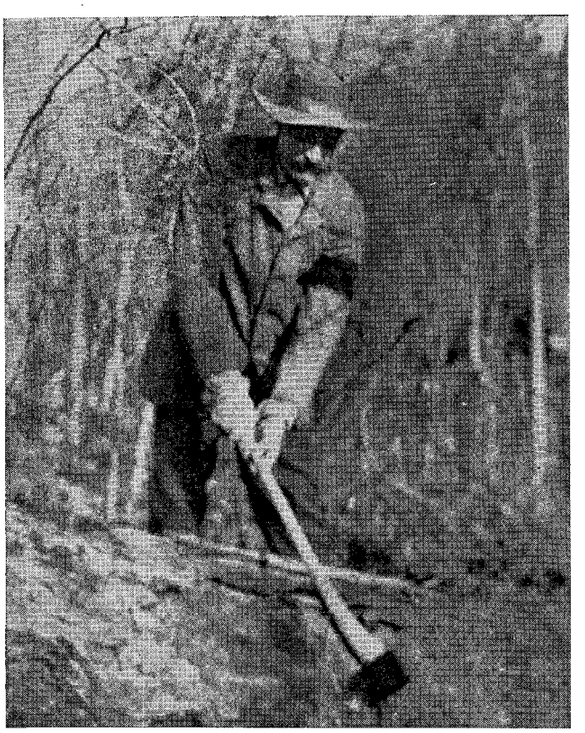
VOL. XL., NO. 4 NEW YORK, JANUARY 22, 1910 WHOLE NUMBER, 1031

TOPICS OF THE DAY

REPUBLICAN PRESS ON THE PARTY RIFT

THE fear of a Democratic House in the next Congress and a Democratic President at the next inauguration seizes some of the Republican editors as they view the internecine fray that is rending the Republican majority in the House of Representatives. "President Taft has been in office less than a year," says the Rochester *Post-Express* (Rep.), "but the party that elected him, and that was united and enthusiastic only a little while ago, is now utterly demoralized, and unfortunately for him, and unfortunately for the country, the demoralization seems likely to increase." The revolt of the "insurgents" against Speaker Cannon and the more conservative wing of the party has been met by severe discipline. The Republican "whip" has struck their names from the list of Republican members to be summoned to the floor when Republican votes are needed, and word comes from the White House that the Federal patronage will be used in a way to remind them of their party obligations.

Instead of stamping out the fire of insurrection, however, this treatment seems to have stirred it to greater fury, and every day sees additions to the number of Republicans who avow that they will never vote for the Speaker again. The rebels proclaim that they are loyal to Taft and hostile only to Cannon and Aldrich, but their words of loyalty are coldly received by the President's friends, who declare that the insurgents are bending every effort to ruin the Taft Administration and force the nomination of Roosevelt in 1912. Pinchot is regarded as a ringleader in this scheme, and his critics believe that he invited dismissal to gain a martyr's crown and discredit the powers that be. The insurgents, on the other hand, believe Pinchot was driven to his virtual defiance of Taft and subsequent dismissal by the President's plain sympathy with the Ballinger and Cannon forces. Cannon is urged to retire by the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), which goes so far as to outline a graceful letter of resignation which it thinks would be acceptable. Instead of taking this suggestion in a friendly spirit, however, the Speaker violently objects to immolating himself on the altar of party harmony. "I will say positively," he declares, "that I will not retire from Congress until my constituents fail to give me a majority," and he adds feelingly: "My worst enemies have never accused me of cowardice, but if I retired under fire both my friends and my enemies would be justified in not only calling me a coward, but a poltroon." Thus the acrimony grows more bitter, and the rift widens.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

"I PROPOSE TO STAY IN THE FIGHT."

"The conservation of natural resources and the conservation of popular government are both at stake," says ex-Forester Pinchot. "The one needs conservation no less than the other."

It is no exaggeration, thinks *The Transcript*, "to say that the national Republican party is facing a crisis, and that unless things mend it can hardly present that united front which will be necessary in the November elections." The quarrel has reached "such proportions as to threaten seriously the party's dominance in national affairs," says the Ogden *Standard* (Ind. Rep.); and the Louisville *Post* (Ind. Rep.) fears that, "after fifty years of party solidarity, we are to have an era of party disintegration." The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) thinks we may see "defeat for, and the possible wrecking of, the Republican party," and "the organization of a new party into which will be driven men who heretofore have considered themselves Republicans." Grover Cleveland's election, following a similar attempt by President Arthur to discriminate between factions, is recalled as a warning by the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) and *The Mail's* Washington correspondent believes the President is trying to build up a Taft machine throughout the country to replace the Roosevelt organization. This attempt arouses resentment—

"The radicals, of course, see in the Taft patronage announcement a purpose offensive to Roosevelt's interests, whatever they may be. They are for war. They fix the date of Roosevelt's

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return as the date for the beginning of open hostilities.

"The triumphal entry of Roosevelt into the country is to outdo in every way the historic return from Elba.

"Such are the plans that are forming in men's minds, and that are the gossip of the hour. They may or may not have lasting significance.

"But for the time, at least, they have the effect of producing a more chaotic situation, politically, than has existed here for some years."

The President has let it be known that he is taking no part in the fight between the Cannon-Aldrich machine and the insurgents, and his hint of withholding patronage affects only those who oppose his policies. "We are firm supporters of Republican doctrines and President Taft's Administration," reply the insurgents in a formal statement, so that his threat does not apply to them. But if it does not apply to them, who could have been meant, ask several papers, and the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Rep.) remarks that "the difference between his position and a declaration of war is largely a matter of imagination." The dismissal of Pinchot, while recognized widely as due to his own indiscretions, is viewed by many as part of the supposed program of disciplining Mr. Roosevelt's friends and is viewed with regret and apprehension by such Republican papers as *The Evening Mail*, the Cleveland *Leader*, the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, the Topeka *Capital*, and the South Bend *Tribune*.

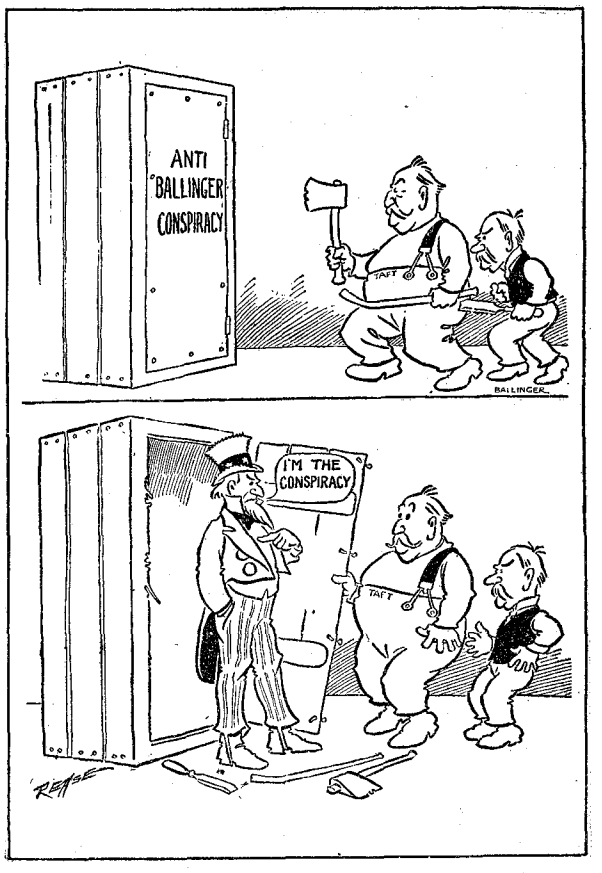
"In disciplining the insurgent Congressmen the Administration is also disciplining the people of the West, who owe the Administration nothing, and won't stand quietly under punishment," observes the Emporia *Gazette* (Rep.), and the New York *Press* (Rep.) says even more strongly:

"All Republicans will hope for an end of the unseemly broil who wish to have progress in measures of legislation proposed by President Taft and approved by the best public sentiment. But we guess most of the party rank and file would prefer to see the breach made even wider than to witness the surrender of the indomitable dissenters from the tyrannical rule of Cannon. These men may be right on some measures and wrong on others, but they are of the bone and sinew of the Republican party; they are battling against heavy odds for principles which have the stedfast approval of all reasonable men of all parties. And whether correct or erroneous in detail they are sound and true on the essential issue of preserving the right to speak their minds freely and cast their votes as their conception of duty directs."

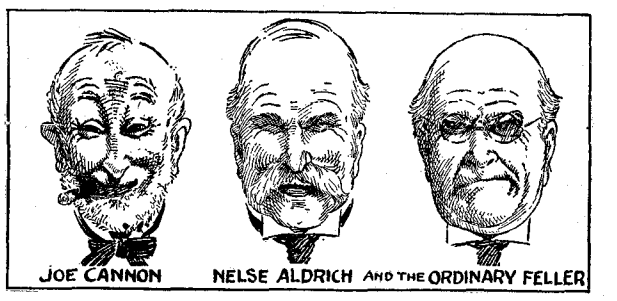
Other Republican papers, however, blame the insurgents and minimize the importance of the broil. The rebels show "a deliberate purpose to disintegrate the Republican party, and to embarrass and defeat the policies of the President," thinks the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.); and the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* (Rep.) advises the party leaders in Congress to "proceed to the transaction of the public business without regard to rebellious members." The overzealous friends of Roosevelt are trying to break down the Taft Administration in an underhanded way, says the Washington *Evening Star* (Ind. Rep.), but "the game is as plain as a pikestaff—so plain that the players have weakened themselves by the boldness of their maneuverings. The back-from-Elba banner has been too conspicuously displayed."

THE NEW FORESTER.

Henry S. Graves is a friend and protégé of Gifford Pinchot and is said to stand for identical purposes in forest conservation.



—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.



PINCHOT'S BEEN FIRED.
—Barclay in the Baltimore *Sun*.

THE GENIUS OF THE BOTTLE.
—Kessler in the St. Louis *Star*.

AS SEEN BY MR. TAFT'S CRITICS.

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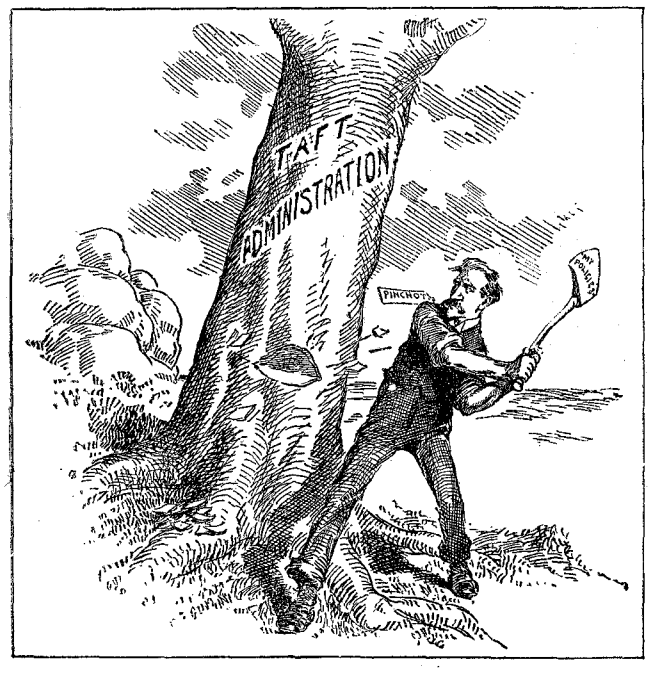


CONSERVING NATURAL RESOURCES.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

TRIPPING UP TAFT.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

AS SEEN BY HIS FRIENDS.

The Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) thinks Pinchot was being used as a tool by these forces, but—

"It is hard to believe that Mr. Roosevelt has had anything to do with this nasty business. In all probability he has not. Even if he aspires to the Presidential succession he could scarcely choose a worse way of getting a renomination. If he had left instructions to the remnant band of his appointees to make superlative monkeys of themselves, they could not have carried out his instructions with greater fidelity. President Taft is to be congratulated upon his manly action in clearing his Administration of a lot of scheming and insinuating parasites whose main object seemed to be to undermine him and his Administration."

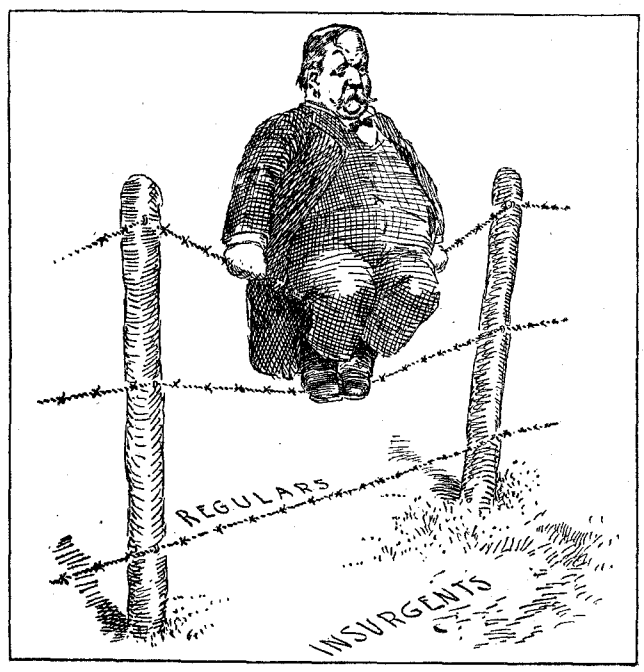
The Cincinnati *Times-Star*, organ of the President's brother, makes some scathing remarks about "people who, for one reason or another, are trying to discredit the Administration," and says it does not seem improbable that Pinchot "has had a considerable share in some of the underhanded work of the past few months," and it thinks the President was right in putting him out. Those who are blaming Taft might try to imagine how Roosevelt would have treated such insubordination as Pinchot's, suggests the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), and many other papers are glad the Forester is dismissed. Among these are the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.), the Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.), the Salt Lake *Tribune* (Rep.), the Omaha *Bee* (Rep.), and the Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.). If the insurgents are trying to embarrass the party, they had better go too, say the conservative papers, and the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.) believes Taft is taking the right course. "His belated vigor in enforcing executive discipline will hearten his friends to hope that he can dominate the whole Government with the aid and support of the people in the election of the next Congress," it says, and "if the people have any sense they will help him." Our Government is a government by party, and the President must run it as such, the Denver *Republican* (Rep.) reminds us:

"For the President to give encouragement to the insurgents standing outside the breastworks would be for him to commit political suicide. It must be his aim to build his party along legitimate lines, strengthen it where it is weak, nourish it where it requires nourishment to overcome the enemy. . . . . .

"Theodore Roosevelt was an insurgent; but the student of this man's career will note carefully that he never 'jumped the traces'; he fought for the reforms he desired within party lines—this too in his salad days and when he took first rank in later years. The 'insurgents' who are to be dealt with by the Administration are the ones who have gone outside the party lines and given aid and succor to the enemy. They are not entitled to party recognition or to be given feed from the political crib."

The President is fortunate, thinks the Boston *Advertiser* (Ind. Rep.), in being so clearly right in this controversy, and the insurgents will undoubtedly come around to accept his views. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) expects that all will be harmonious before election, and after reviewing previous party quarrels, it reads this lesson to the insurrectionists:

"Everybody who remembers the schisms which have taken place in the Republican party, or who has read about them, knows the unhappy fate which befell most of their participants. The lesson ought not to be lost on anybody whose recollection goes back to 1896, to say nothing of the previous insurrections. Let all the dissidents of 1910 remember that the collective wisdom of the Republican party is greater than that of any of its members, or that of any dozen or score of them. The Republican party has a great mission. It was given a mandate in 1908 to perform a certain work, and it will carry out its orders, even tho some of its members may attempt to place obstructions in its path. The obstructionists and not the party will be harmed."



UNCOMFORTABLE.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

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THE CONSERVATION MESSAGE

"QUITE as admirable a message dealing with the conservation of natural resources as Mr. Pinchot could have written," is the New York *World's* characterization of the President's latest special message to Congress. "The Government's property and the future of 'the policy' are safe in Mr. Taft's hands," declares the New York *Sun*, while the New York *Tribune* finds the message peculiarly satisfactory because it "gets down to practical suggestions." While admitting that "many prominent interests in certain Far-Western States are still urging the sacrifice of all other considerations to that of quick development," *The Tribune* asserts that these represent so small a minority that "it is not necessary to fight over again the main issue of conservation *versus* old-fashioned dissipation of the public inheritance."

Mr. Taft's message, therefore, is not controversial, but specific and practical. It calls the attention of Congress to the pressing need of new legislation to govern the disposal of the public lands, prevent monopoly of water-power sites, and carry on the work of the Reclamation Service and the improvement of waterways. He refers to "the deep concern respecting the preservation and proper use of our natural resources" which has developed in the public mind in recent years, and he points out that all our principal land statutes were enacted more than a quarter of a century ago, and therefore fail to reflect adequately the modern point of view. In the past, he says, "title to millions of acres of public lands was fraudulently obtained, and the right to recover a large part of such lands for the Government long since ceased by reason of statutes of limitation." The present problem, says the President, is "how to save and how to utilize, how to conserve and still develop." To quote in part:

"The investigations into violations of the public-land laws and the prosecution of land frauds have been vigorously continued under my Administration, as has been the withdrawal of coal lands for valuation and the temporary withholding of power sites.

"Since March 4, 1909, temporary withdrawals of power sites have been made on 102 streams, and these withdrawals therefore cover 229 per cent. more streams than were covered by the withdrawals made prior to that date.

"The present statutes, except so far as they dispose of the precious metals and the purely agricultural lands, are not adapted to carry out the modern view of the best disposition of public lands to private ownership, under conditions offering on the one hand sufficient inducement to private capital to take them over for proper development, with restrictive conditions on the other which shall secure to the public that character of control which will prevent a monopoly or misuse of the lands or their products. The power of the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from the operation of existing statutes tracts of land the disposition of which, under such statutes, would be detrimental to the public interest is not clear or satisfactory. This power has been exercised in the interest of the public, with the hope that Congress might affirm the action of the Executive by laws adapted to the new conditions. Unfortunately, Congress has not thus far fully acted on the recommendations of the Executive, and the question as to what the Executive is to do is, under the circumstances, full of difficulty."

One of the most pressing needs in the matter of public-land reform, he goes on to say, is that lands should be classified according to their principal value or use. Of the disposal of those lands which have both an agricultural and a mining value he says:

"It is now proposed to dispose of agricultural lands as such, and at the same time to reserve for other disposition the treasure of coal, oil, asphaltum, natural gas, and phosphate contained therein. This may be best accomplished by separating the right to mine from the title to the surface, giving the necessary use of so much of the latter as may be required for the extraction of the deposits. The surface might be disposed of as agricultural land under the general agricultural statutes, while the coal or other mineral could be disposed of by lease on a royalty basis, with provisions requiring a certain amount of development each year; and in order to prevent the use and cession of such lands with others of similar character so as to constitute a monopoly forbidden by law, the lease should contain suitable provision subjecting to forfeiture the interest of persons participating in such monopoly. Such law should apply to Alaska as well as to the United States."

Turning to the newer problem of water-power sites he continues:

"With respect to the public land which lies along the streams offering opportunity to convert water-power into transmissible electricity, another important phase of the public-land question is presented. There are valuable water-power sites through all the public-land States. . . . . .

"The development in electrical appliances for the conversion of the water-power into electricity to be transmitted long distances has progressed so far that it is no longer problematical, but it is a certain inference that in the future the power of the water falling in the streams to a large extent will take the place of natural fuels. In the disposition of the domain already granted, many water-power sites have come under absolute ownership, and may drift into one ownership, so that all the water-power under private ownership shall be a monopoly. If, however, the water-power sites now owned by the Government—and there are enough of them—shall be disposed of to private persons for the investment of their capital in such a way as to prevent their union for purposes of monopoly with other water-power sites, and under conditions that shall limit the right of use to not exceeding thirty years with renewal privileges, and some equitable means for fixing terms of rental and with proper means for determining a reasonable graduated rental, it would seem entirely possible to prevent the absorption of these most useful lands by a power monopoly."

To make possible the completion, without delay, of the various reclamation projects now under way, he recommends a bond issue not to exceed $30,000,000. He also links up with the conservation question that of the improvement of inland waterways, expressing himself in favor of "introducing dams into the Ohio River from Pittsburg to Cairo, so as to maintain at all seasons of the year, by slack water, a depth of 9 feet"; of improving "the upper Mississippi from St. Paul to St. Louis to a constant depth of 6 feet"; and of deepening the Missouri to 6 feet from Kansas City to St. Louis, and to 8 feet from St. Louis to Cairo. Of his public-land recommendations he says:

"What I have said is really an epitome of the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior in respect to the future conservation of the public domain in his present annual report. He has given close attention to the problem of disposition of these lands under such conditions as to invite the private capital necessary to their development on the one hand, and the maintenance of the restrictions necessary to prevent monopoly and abuse from absolute ownership on the other. These recommendations are incorporated in bills he has prepared, and they are at the disposition of the Congress. I earnestly recommend that all the suggestions which he has made with respect to these lands shall be embodied in statutes, and, especially, that the withdrawals already made shall be validated so far as necessary, and that the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw lands for the purpose of submitting recommendations as to future disposition of them where new legislation is needed shall be made complete and unquestioned."

The Ballinger-Pinchot investigation, whatever its outcome, can have no bearing upon these recommendations, says the President. The New York *Times*, however, is moved to remark:

"In Mr. Taft's opinion the hardly entreated Secretary of the Interior has not only seen clearly the crying abuses in the National administration of forests, soils, minerals, and water-power, but he has sought and found permanent remedies for them, and presents his remedies in a form to be adopted."

But the New York *World* thinks that Mr. Pinchot's quarrel with the Administration "will have great influence in forcing Congress to enact into law the recommendations made by Mr. Taft." Moreover:

"Congress paid little attention to Mr. Roosevelt's glittering generalities, but it is likely to pay very serious attention to Mr. Taft's carefully considered suggestions. Mr. Pinchot has not sacrificed himself in vain, for without his spectacular tilting at windmills it is doubtful if public opinion could have been concentrated upon this issue."

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THE HUDSON-RIVER PARK

AS Cæsar left to the citizens of Rome and to their heirs forever "all his walks, his private arbors, and new planted orchards on this side Tiber," so a dying wish of our railroad Cæsar has made it possible for the citizens of New York State to own, within easy access of the metropolis, a vast public park which some papers declare will be unsurpassed in natural beauty by any public reservation in the world. As announced by Governor Hughes in his message to the legislature, Mrs. Harriman now offers to the State a tract of land comprizing about 10,000 acres, together with the sum of $1,000,000 "to be used by the State to acquire other parcels of land, adjacent to the above-mentioned tract and intervening between it and the Hudson River." Attached to this gift is the condition that "if the State, or any person or corporation under the authority of the State, shall hereafter condemn or seek to condemn other land in Orange County belonging to Mrs. Harriman or to her descendants, the land which is the subject of this grant shall thereupon revert to her heirs." To supplement Mrs. Harriman's gift John D. Rockefeller and J. Pierpont Morgan have each given $500,000, while a dozen or more other rich men and women have contributed sums amounting to $625,000, and Governor Hughes asks the State to contribute $2,500,000, making a total park fund of more than $5,000,000. With this sum it is proposed to procure and preserve for the people a park system extending in a fifty-mile strip along the west bank of the Hudson from Fort Lee to Newburg. The tract contributed to this system by Mrs. Harriman is more than two-thirds the size of Manhattan Island. The story of the two other projects with which this gift may be combined to form "a public reservation in many respects unsurpassed in the world" is thus epitomized in the New York *Outlook*:

THE STATUE WHICH REAWAKENED ECHOES OF SECTIONAL BITTERNESS.

"About fifteen years ago a number of people undertook to preserve those craggy heights extending for several miles northward from a point opposite the northern portion of New York City and known as the Palisades. The result exceeded all expectations, and is seen to-day in the Palisade Inter-State Park. A few years later the need of preserving the wild scenery of the Highlands north of the Palisades was agitated by a few people. In a speech before the Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, Mr. H. K. Bush-Brown urged the formation of a National Park in the Highlands to commemorate the events of the War of Independence that occurred there. Starting with this idea, Dr. Edward L. Partridge undertook, without any organization behind him, to secure some action. He first made public the plan through an article which he wrote for *The Outlook*, and which was published in November, 1907. As circumstances changed, he deftly changed his plans to suit them, until, almost wholly because of his efforts, the State of New York created in this region a forest reserve. Thus, at least on the west bank, the scenery was guarded by the State Government.

"Now, under the skilful management of Mr. George W. Perkins, the product of two movements has been united with that of the action taken by Mr. and Mrs. Harriman, and a great domain, beyond the limits of any one of the three plans, is in a fair way to be made perpetually a recreation ground for all who will use it."

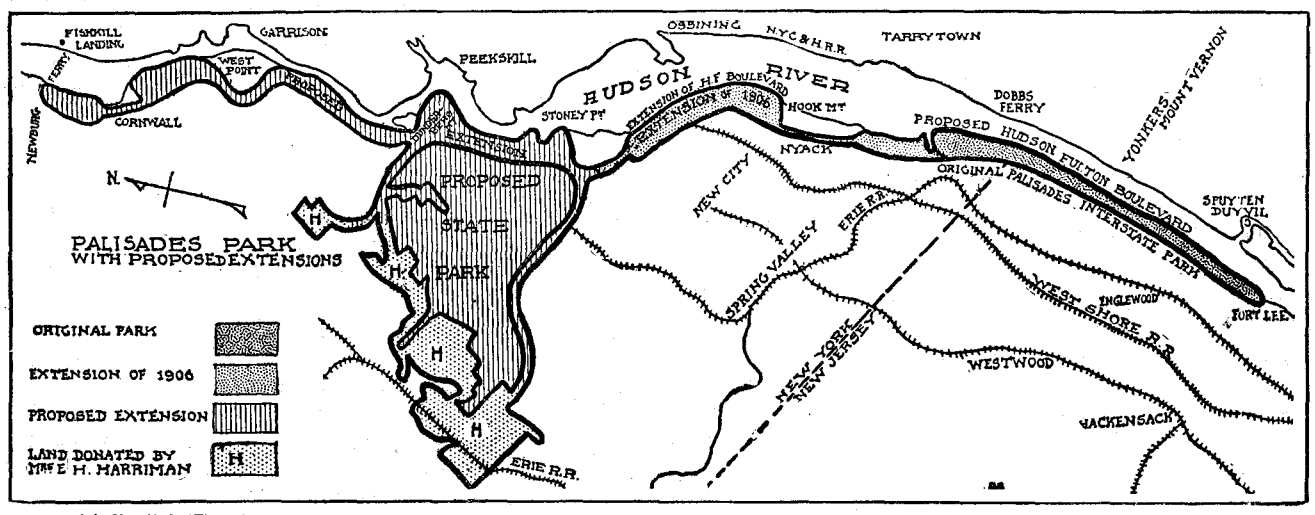
LEE'S STATUE IN THE CAPITOL

SPORADIC attacks upon Virginia's selection of Robert E. Lee to stand beside George Washington as her representative in Statuary Hall in the National Capitol contrast strangely with the general approval of her choice, both North and South. The bitterest and most sensational protest comes from a New Year's G. A. R. Campfire in Chicago, in which a resolution condemning the acceptance of the Lee statue was passed with but one dissenting vote and was supported by a speaker who is reported to have said:

"Put Lee in the hall and they will put blood on the hands of Abraham Lincoln. Was it not enough when the Daughters of the Confederacy a short time ago unveiled a monument to memorialize the vilest murderer in the Western world?

"Wirz, the keeper of the living hell; Liberty's temple the House of Lee, the memorial abode of Jefferson Davis. These three—Davis, Lee, Wirz—Treason's triumvirate!"

The Southern press, while believing with the Atlanta *Georgian* that such action by a "mere handful of disgruntled veterans" is by



Courtesy of the New York "Times."

PLAN OF THE PARK MADE POSSIBLE BY MRS. HARRIMAN'S GIFT.

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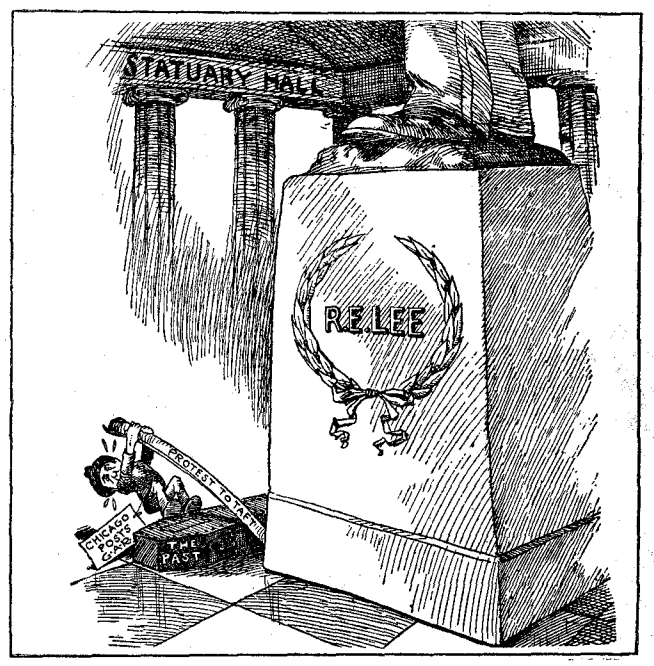
no means indicative of the real opinion of the people of the North or even of the "rank and file of the Grand Army of the Republic," take this occasion to rebuke such "waving of the bloody shirt," and to pay enthusiastic tributes to Lee. The Nashville *Banner* deplores such "hysterical objection" to the placing of the statue of the Confederate chieftain where it will "typify Virginia's return to the national allegiance." The absence of Lee's statue from this Hall could take nothing from his fame, thinks the Charleston *News and Courier*, while without Lee, adds the Richmond *News-Leader*, "this American Hall of Fame would be very like the Poet's Corner in Westminster without Shakespeare, or Les Invalides without Napoleon."

The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* is reminded of the earlier and futile protests prompted by "religious and political bigotry," against Wisconsin's statue of Père Marquette in priestly garb and against the presentation to the battle-ship *Mississippi* of a silver



"OH, IT IS EXCELLENT TO HAVE A GIANT'S STRENGTH, BUT IT IS TYRANNOUS TO USE IT LIKE A GIANT."
—Sykes in the Nashville *Banner*.

dinner service engraved with Jefferson Davis' portrait. In the course of a long editorial the Houston *Chronicle* remarks:

"It is pitiful, discouraging, to know that after the lapse of nearly half a century the name of the most heroic, knightliest, kindest, gentlest of gentlemen, the world's greatest soldier, the flower of a lofty civilization, should provoke men anywhere to outbursts of prejudice and unforgiving hate."

In the North we find the Chicago *Record-Herald* commending Virginians for choosing Lee and Washington to represent their State, for "two nobler men could not be jointly honored." In the columns of the same paper, Lieut-Col. J. A. Watrous, a Grand Army man himself, writes regretting the action of those protesting against the acceptance of the Lee statue, because of its bad taste, "the grief it will cause the survivors of the brave men who followed Lee," and "because it will bring ridicule upon the Grand Army of the Republic and the Northern soldiers generally."

In editorials favorably commented on in the South, the New York *World* asserts that Grant himself would have been "the first to approve of the posthumous honors to his rival, whose eminence as a soldier and greatness as a citizen no one now disputes and whose renown grows with the years." And the New York *Evening Sun* would honor him for his greatness in defeat:

"The country will honor the memory of General Lee as a man of pure faith and high courage. He may ultimately take rank as our greatest general. But it is for his great-heartedness in defeat, and his solemn and ungrudging return to the faith which he had forsaken, with neither bitterness nor reserve, that he will live on as a national hero. His statue may well stand in the Capitol as a symbol of our reunited nation, which is healing its wounds in a spirit of mutual forgiveness and love."

THE BLAME FOR THE CHERRY MINE DISASTER

WHEN word went forth a couple of months ago that more than 300 miners had been entrapt by fire and burned to death in a coal-mine at Cherry, Ill., the country shuddered over what it believed to be merely another reminder that coal-mining is an extra-hazardous calling. The press in general, as we noted at the time in our issue of November 27, did not trace the tragedy to any fault or negligence on the part of the company operating the mine. Last week, however, a different turn was given to the case by the report of Frank A. Rockland, a special investigator for the Austro-Hungarian and Russian consulates. Mr. Rockland, as quoted in the Chicago *Daily Socialist*, finds the St. Paul Coal Company responsible for the disaster "on at least seven grounds"—

"First—For its failure to take prompt means to notify the miners at work in remote parts of the mine, as soon after the fire was started as possible, so that the men would have been given opportunity to get out of the mine while there was yet chance to do so.

"Second—The fire was negligently started. The company maintained a mule shed underground in the second vein, and was sending down in the cage in the main shaft a large lot of baled hay, for use in the stable. One of the employees was engaged in hauling the hay from the cage over to the stables on some mine cars, ordinarily used for hauling coal in the mine. The mine had been equipped with electric lights, but in the particular entry leading to the stables there was a failure of the electric light through some defect in the wire, and the company was using lighted torches stuck in the sides of the walls. The hay in the car was shoved against one of these lighted torches and took fire. It was certainly a negligent act for the company to handle hay in close proximity to lighted torches. . . . . .

"Third—The company was negligent in failing to properly superintend or manage the fire after its inception. A little head management at the starting of the fire would have averted the disaster. It appears that no foreman could be found for a considerable time, and the common laborers who were about the fire in the beginning received no direction or superintendence whatever, until the fire was apparently beyond control.

"Fourth—The company was negligent in reversing the ventilating fan, thus creating a strong draft up the air-shaft, and thus drawing the fire into that shaft, and causing the cage in that shaft to be stopt, so that none of the men could be raised through the air-shaft, and leaving the only means of escape through the main shaft.

"Fifth—The company was negligent in having in its service incompetent and inefficient foremen, superintendents, and servants."

The Socialist goes on to say that the sixth and seventh grounds of responsibility "comprize the two statutory violations, which are failure to provide a continuous stairway in the air-shaft from the bottom of the third vein to the surface above the shaft, and failure to have the main shaft equipped with a cage capable of being operated from the bottom of the third vein to the top of the mine." The Cherry mining-horror, remarks *The United Mine-Workers Journal*, of Indianapolis, "has emphasized the fact that the coal-mines of this country are, many of them, just plain death-traps, and has driven the truth home with an awful and irresistible force."

And this was a "model mine!" exclaims the same paper, which goes on to remark:

"The Cherry mine has been heralded as one of the safest in the country. If such a horror occurs in the safest mines, then God help the miners who work in the old, tumble-down ones that have been in operation for almost a half a century! When but a handful of men get out and save themselves alive from a model mine, what would happen to the miners who work in the old, obsolete ones without such modern equipments?

"The trouble is these model mines are only models on top, for handling large outputs, and there the likeness ceases.

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"Every dollar is spent to cheapen the cost of handling a big production, but not a cent to care for the lives of the producers, the men who work in the mine. And it is only when such a disaster as that at Cherry occurs that this fact is accentuated and brought home in all its grim horror."

PROPPING THE DOOR OPEN IN MANCHURIA

"THE generous optimism of American diplomacy," according to a French critic, is again evidenced in Secretary Knox's proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railroads and the safeguarding of the "open door" in China. By certain portions of the foreign press his scheme is characterized as "grandiose" and "fantastic," while some of our own papers exclaim over the wide departure it indicates from this country's old-time policy of isolation. His proposal, briefly stated, is that Japan and Russia shall sell their Manchurian railroad holdings to China under an international guaranty of neutrality, the purchase money to be loaned by a syndicate of bankers representing the leading Powers commercially interested in the maintenance of the "open door." Since the Russo-Japanese War Russia has controlled the railroads in the north and northwest of Manchuria, and Japan those in the east and south. About 2,500 miles of road are involved, and the price is estimated at from $250,000,000 to $300,000,000.

Mr. Knox's project, thinks the Hartford *Times*, "has much to commend it" but "is likely to encounter snags." His proposal is "startling for its very audacity," exclaims the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, while the Baltimore *American* declares that it "strikes the pick into the very heart of the Far-East question." Interest chiefly centers, however, on the attitude of Russia and Japan.

While the Japanese Government has not yet announced its opinion of Mr. Knox's suggestion, Tokyo dispatches agree that the attitude of the Japanese press is one of "violent opposition," and quote Count Hayashi, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, as declaring: "It amounts to a confiscation by the Powers of Japan's rights in Manchuria, secured as a reward of the heavy expenditure of blood and treasure." Russian feeling is also reported as hostile to the scheme, altho conservative Russian newspapers are said to concede its advantages as a means of banishing the specter of another Russo-Japanese war, and of bringing needed gold into the coffers of both nations. Says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Sun*:

"If Japan and Russia decline to accept the neutralization plan their course will be regarded by the public sentiment of the world as admitting that they wish to retain possession of their railroads in Manchuria for military and commercial reasons to aid in the exclusive development of their commerce and trade. In view of the fact that both these countries have declared in favor of the open-door policy of equal opportunity for all in China, a negative answer to Mr. Knox's suggestion would place them in an embarrassing position in the eyes of the world."

In a statement given to the press by Mr. Knox the "obvious advantages" of the plan are thus set forth:

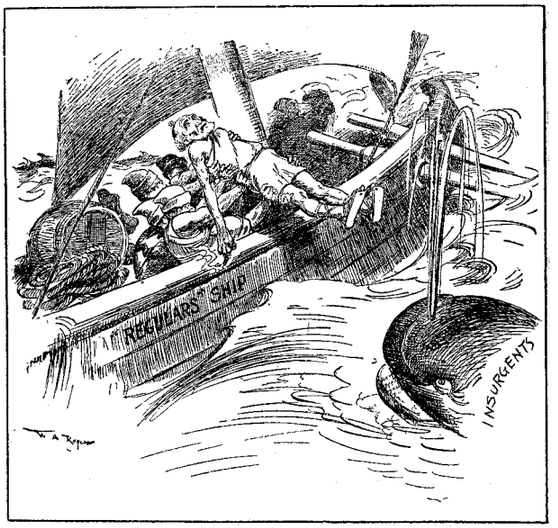
"It would insure unimpaired Chinese sovereignty, the commercial and industrial development of the Manchurian provinces, and furnish a substantial reason for the early solution of the problems of fiscal and monetary reform which are now receiving such earnest attention by the Chinese Government. It would afford an opportunity for both Russia and Japan to shift their duties, responsibilities, and expenses in connection with these railways to the shoulders of the combined Powers, including themselves. Such a policy, moreover, would effect a complete commercial neutralization of Manchuria, and in so doing make a large contribution to the peace of the world by converting the province of Manchuria into an immense commercial neutral zone."

Says the Springfield *Republican*, which is impressed by the "originality as well as the boldness of Secretary Knox's Oriental diplomacy":

"Countries which are concerned in the Manchurian market and the maintenance of the principle of China's territorial integrity have become more and more apprehensive lest the course of events after all should finally compel the actual division of Manchuria between Japan and Russia or lead to another war between them within a generation. Difficult questions have already arisen concerning the scope of Russian and Japanese jurisdiction as against the authority of China in the large railroad towns, and at Harbin this question involved all of the great Powers having consuls in the city. There is, too, a never-ending source of suspicion in whatever the Japanese do for the promotion of their Manchurian interests, and American exporters have viewed their declining trade with that section as due to unfair Japanese methods in running their railroads as much as to other causes. That the present state of things in Manchuria is unsatisfactory and even dangerous to peace can not be denied, and the proposal by Secretary Knox has the one great merit of offering a definite solution to the governments concerned."

In spite of the opposition that the scheme has already encountered, the New York *Evening Mail* predicts that it will ultimately develop "a support among the European cabinets that will surprize its critics of the press."

THE CRUEL STEPMOTHER.
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American*.



—POOR UNCLE JONAH.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

WHICH MUST GO?

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BOSTON'S "REFORM" ELECTION

JUDGING by the almost unvarying tone of the newspaper comment, Boston's first election under her new charter has proved a somewhat bitter disappointment to friends of municipal reform throughout the country. "Boston follows San Francisco's example" is the phrase in which the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) announces the result, which it regards as "a triumph for those forces which are everywhere bringing municipal government into disrepute." The Springfield *Union* (Rep.) remarks on the fact that "Boston now finds itself in the curious position of having placed at the helm the very man whose administration gave rise to the demand for reform." "Non-partizan idealism," comments the Jersey City *Journal* (Rep.), "sustained a pretty hard rap, since the only one of the four mayoralty candidates who was a practical politician and an avowed partizan was elected." The Boston experiment, at its first trial, "has failed almost absolutely," declares the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), while the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) thinks that the reformers will console themselves as did the professor of chemistry who after an unsuccessful experiment said to his class: "The demonstration fails, but the principle remains the same."

JOHN F. FITZGERALD.

His election as Mayor of Boston under a reform charter moves one paper to remark cynically: "If we insist prematurely on separating the sheep from the goats, the goats are very likely to outvote the sheep."

The features of the Boston election which made it an event of national interest were several. It was held under the new charter, which introduces the "short ballot" so strongly urged by Dr. Eliot and President Woodrow Wilson, and, as the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) remarks, "practically provides for government by commission in a city of much greater size than any that has yet experimented with it." Ostensibly it was a non-partizan contest, the ballots bearing only the names and street addresses of the candidates, who were nominated by petition. Altho four candidates entered the field, the race was really between John F. Fitzgerald, who polled 47,172 votes, and James J. Storrow, who followed close with 45,755. Mr. Fitzgerald had been Mayor of Boston before, and it was under his administration that scandals were disclosed which brought a Republican into office over that Democratic city. Mr. Fitzgerald is a Democrat, and seems to be regarded as a typical "partizan of partizans." He "had been most thoroughly smirched by grafting associates, whether or not he was a grafter himself," says the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.). "If the leopard can change his spots or the Ethiopian his skin, Fitzgerald may be depended upon to effect a complete metamorphosis in himself politically prior to his inauguration next month, so as to strictly fulfil the requirements of the great 'reform' charter when he takes the oath," remarks the New York *Commercial* (Com.), which adds that "the 'uplift' of the new charter didn't seem to be in working order." Mr. Fitzgerald claims that his election is his vindication, and "also the people's vindication." In the opinion of the Boston *Traveler* (Ind.) it is not so much a vindication as an opportunity for vindication. To quote:

"*The Traveler* does not believe, as some are saying bitterly to-day, that this result proves the majority in Boston would rather have bad government than honest government. In fact, the city council result disproves this. *The Traveler* prefers to believe the greatest number of voters did not see the issue as the minority did. They believed Mr. Fitzgerald when he cried that the evidence against him had been distorted and inspired by personal intent to injure him. They apparently believed him when he said his opponent was a representative of 'financial interests.' They took his word for it that Mr. Storrow's expenditures in the campaign had been unreasonably enormous, altho in fact they appear to have been little if any larger than Fitzgerald's own.

"In other words, *The Traveler* has confidence in the intent of the people. It feels certain those who made possible Mr. Fitzgerald's election were actuated by an honest belief that he would give the city a good administration if given another opportunity."

Turning to other Boston papers we find *The Advertiser* (Rep.) remarking that "the work of reform in city politics has not attained the complete success that its friends hoped; but it certainly has not been wiped out by the election." It adds:

"John F. Fitzgerald comes into office pledged to put an end to the system of 'gift contracts.' He will have the support of the whole people, as Mayor, so long as the people are satisfied that he is trying to give good government and economical administration."

The Boston *Post* (Dem.) compliments Fitzgerald on his phenomenal campaigning—he is described as a fluent and flowery talker, and a good "mixer"—and counsels him about his opportunities. The Boston *Globe* (Ind.) also combines the hortatory with the complimentary in its comment. Fitzgerald enjoyed practically no preelection newspaper support in his own town. The strongest praise of the successful candidate we find in Norman E. Mack's Buffalo *Times* (Dem.), where we read:

"Fitzgerald is an able, brilliant man. His public record at home and as a member of Congress has evidenced his love for Boston and the old Bay State. He is as clean as the proverbial hound's tooth, and the shadow of corruption has never crossed his official pathway. His motives are of the best; his judgment is sound. It was Fitzgerald who established for Boston the policy of 'A bigger, better, busier Boston.' He has been criticized for spending the municipal money, for putting men to work, filling up the payrolls, but he accomplished something for Boston and her people. We guess Boston has made no mistake. And the voters were free in their choice."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

How can a suffragette help but be a home ruler?—*Washington Post.*

HEAT the aeroplanes, or don't expect us to ride in them.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

GOVERNOR HARMON favors an income tax, but says nothing about providing any incomes.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

No, Pierpont Morgan didn't consolidate anything yesterday. Every man has his off days.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

WE will not indorse that Chicago chap's plan to blow up the United States Senate with nitroglycerin until we have been convinced that there is no cheaper way.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

C. W. MORSE hasn't yet changed his initials to R. E.—*Pittsburg Post.*

A COLUMBUS man has paid $2,500 for a dog. And thus the cost of living keeps advancing.—*Cleveland Leader.*

WHY not get J. P. Morgan to merge the Atlantic and Pacific, instead of going on with the building of the canal?—*Washington Post.*

JOHN W. GATES advised the Methodist ministers never to bet; they might have advised him never to preach.—*Houston Chronicle.*

ANOTHER advantage of calling it the Otochon Rooseveltus, instead of the Vergatus, is that in that way it counts as two $1 words every time it is mentioned in the magazine articles.—*Ohio State Journal.*

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THE AERONAUT NOT ABOVE THE LAW

THE aeronaut may be above the rest of us in some respects, but is he above the law? This question is more pressing in Europe than in America, thus far, but we must face it some time, and while formulating legislation we can have the advantage of Europe's deliberations and experience. The query is answered in the negative by Dr. F. Meili, professor of international law in the University of Zurich. The Germans, he says in the *Woche* (Berlin), already have in familiar use their word *Luftrecht*, the law of the air, and it is time that national and international legislation be at once instituted on this subject. He does not mean, he says, that governments ought to harass aerial navigation "by vexatious restrictions, or meticulous rules," but even in the air "the empire of law should be respected." He gives the following illustration of his meaning:

"In their flight through the air dirigibles and aeroplanes must needs meet and cross each other's course; it will be necessary to decree which side each is to take. It should also be ruled that a certain distance must be kept between them, so as to obviate a collision. In the case of a night journey signal lights should be carried, under penalty of the law, as in the case of ships."

Another important point is that smuggling could easily be accomplished by aerial transport. In a small continent like Europe, whose commercial districts are separated by protective tariffs, the evasion of duties would be comparatively easy. The law therefore should provide that if an air-ship land in a foreign country the owner should have first provided himself with a document from the customs authorities, to whom he had declared his object and his cargo.

With regard to the damages likely to be caused by air-ships this legal authority observes:

"Another most important point, in respect to the safeguard of individual rights, is the following: aerial navigation is likely to cause a whole series of dangers threatening injury to persons and property. We already have had some experience of these dangers. By throwing heavy objects overboard, by the incidents attending an ascent from the ground, the aeronauts sometimes even now injure the roofs of buildings, uproot trees, and break electric wires. We do not speak of what would result from the fall of an aerial vehicle upon a spot inhabited, or upon a city square crowded with people. The jurist will have to decide in each different case how far the injured can claim indemnification."

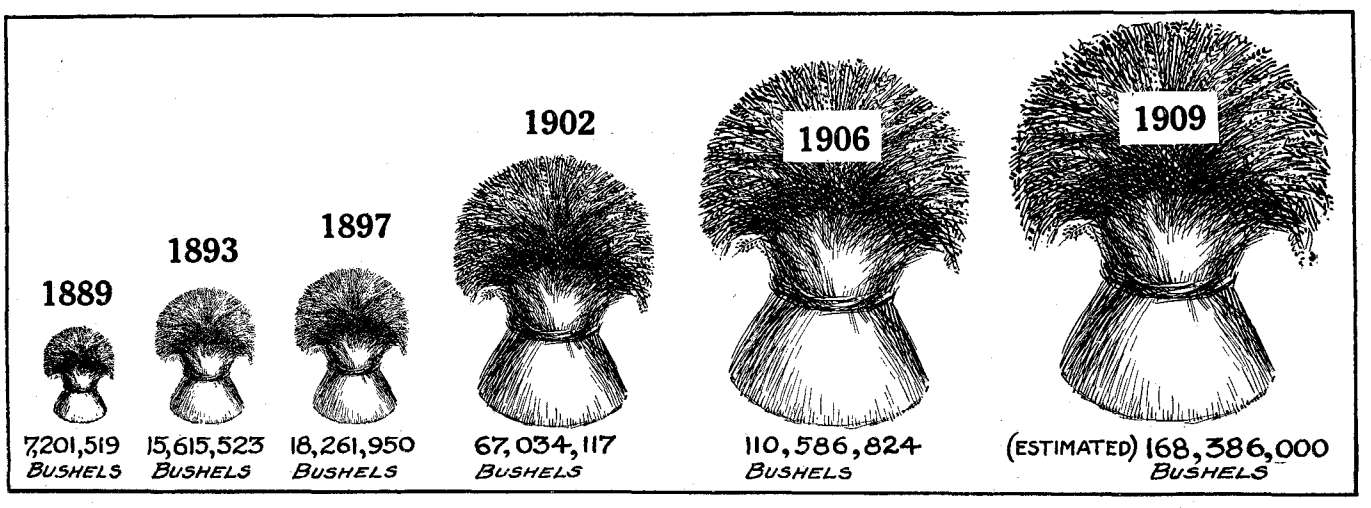
The most important point is, however, that which involves international rights. France has already complained because German aeronauts crossed the Vosges and landed in front of French fortifications, and England has also complained that spy ships of the air had passed over the North Sea to the coast of Kent. On this matter Dr. Meili remarks:

"It must first of all be decided whether the tract of air admits of being included in the principle stated in the term 'liberty of the sea,' which is universally accepted to-day by the governments and by the authorities in international law.

"But even if the liberty of the aerial tract be an acknowledged principle, the State which is dominant in the territory beneath it must be permitted to safeguard it, and to control, by proper restrictions, the liberty of aerial navigation. The vital interests and the safety of the country, as well as the public health, must thus be protected. The methods by which the special interests of each State as well as the general interests of humanity may be harmoniously guarded must be determined by compacts between the several governments. This will necessitate an international convention for the formulation of laws of the air. In the discussions which precede any stipulations made by the diplomats, engineers, and military men the presence of lawyers will also be necessary to formulate the new rules and harmonize the conflicting interests of the various Powers."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CANADA'S RISE AS A WHEAT POWER

THE great development of the Canadian Northwest, with the consequent increase in the wheat crop, has been one of the most remarkable phenomena of the last twenty years. We print above a diagram illustrating this fact. The Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta have in ten years (1899–1909) increased the area under cultivation from 2,000,000 acres to nearly 7,000,000. Canada exported last year 72,000,000 bushels of wheat. It is estimated by *The Monetary Times* (Toronto), from which we take the above figures, that at the close of 1909, after making an allowance for seed of 16,000,000 bushels, and for bread 5,000,000 bushels, there remained in the farmers' hands a balance of 30,747,336 bushels of wheat.



STRIKING INCREASE OF CANADA'S WHEAT CROPS.

Of the increase in elevator capacity and transport facilities this authoritative trade organ remarks:

"It is interesting to know of the enormous increase which occurred during the past year in the storage capacity, both interior and terminal, in Eastern and Western Canada. According to the report of the warehouse commissioner at Winnipeg, the capacity of the railways' elevators twelve months ago was 63,000,000 bushels. At the end of last year it had an increase of 775,000 bushels.

"The Canadian grain trade has for years enjoyed the reputation of a splendid grain-inspection system and the best elevators and forwarding system at the head of inland navigation. Canada now holds the record for rapid loading of cargoes, as 9,000,000 bushels

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of grain of all kinds was loaded and dispatched during the last six days of the navigation season of 1909."

Of the money return per acre this writer tells us:

"Spring wheat, with an average of 21.25 bushels to the acre, brought an average return of $17.70 per acre, as against 16 bushels and $12.84 per acre in 1908. Fall wheat, with a yield of 24.31 bushels per acre, shows a value of $23.93 per acre, as against 24.40 bushels and $21.10 in 1908."

ENGLAND'S BAD FINANCIAL EXAMPLE

MONTESQUIEU was a great admirer of the English method of government, and Frenchmen in general have followed his lead. But the Liberal party, with whom the great French philosopher sympathized, have degenerated, we are now told by Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, in the *Economiste Français* (Paris). The worst of it is that the English example has corrupted France, and there is danger that "a fiscal revolution" in both countries may "terminate in a social revolution." This writer's despair of England is caused by the radical or socialistic character of the budget, which the French and American radicals regard as England's salvation, not her ruin. His bitterest invectives in the words that follow will very likely be taken by radical readers, therefore, as arguments in the budget's favor. In unsparing terms this eminent economist condemns the action of the present ministry, as likely to unsettle the idea of property all over the world, and particularly in France. Thus we read:

"The great political conflict of which England is at present the theater has an interest which far transcends the boundaries, however vast, of the British Empire. In accordance with the issue of this struggle the foundations upon which modern society has rested during the nineteenth century, and still rests, will be either destroyed or strengthened."

In the following slashing language he describes the budget:

"The budget of Mr. Lloyd George is a budget stamped with the sheerest demagogism, and one which most people would not hesitate to characterize as socialistic. For some years past the old and respectable Liberal party in England has tended more and more toward a rupture with its former traditions and has turned aside toward doctrines and enterprises purely radical. . . . From being liberal, in short, the party has become radical and is on the way to becoming socialist, or, if you like, radical socialist, as our French ministries have for some time been."

IT DOESN'T FIT!

—*Punch* (London).

He speaks of France as having been contaminated by England's gradual increase in the estate duty, and the legacy and succession duty. He says:

"At the present moment the French Ministry, which has always been inspired by British example, and has never concealed the fact, proposes to raise considerably these robber rights of the State.

IT'S WORK WE DON'T WANT.

—*Daily News* (London).

It has received fresh encouragement in this work of imposing an aggravated succession duty by the action of the present British Ministry."

He goes into financial details on this subject and comes to this conclusion:

"Does not this confiscation of private property, which if partial is still very extensive, invite other legislators to go still further, and is it not rank Socialism? An English ministerial journal denied that there was anything Socialistic in the budget [which confiscates 25 per cent. of inherited property]. One of the subscribers to this paper asked: 'If the State imposed a tax of 100 per cent. on inherited property, would you admit that this was Socialism? If you do admit it, at what figure would you set the tax in order to escape Socialism?'"

Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu declares that the figure should be much below 25 per cent., and he adds:

"Every time the amount of the tax of succession can not be recovered out of the surplus earnings of the estate in one year, or at the most in two years, this means an undue taxation on the part of the State, an act of spoliation, an act of Socialism."

England has led France into a path of danger, a path tending to financial and social catastrophe, says this distinguished man of science. The two Governments are now carrying on hand in hand the work of ruin. To quote further:

"The English and French Governments, with deplorable emulation, are on the way to produce a profound fiscal revolution, which will absolutely result in undermining the very foundations of proprietorship, and blot out the traditional rule that no one can be taxed without his consent, a rule which is incompatible with the separation into a special class of those who are to be excessively overtaxed."

These being in the minority, as the rich are in all countries, can not stand against the vote of the majority. They are "left unprotected by the common law, and delivered over, without any means of defense, because of their limited number of votes, to the mercies of legislative whim." England, however, if the Asquith Ministry does win and establish its budget, will have done some good to

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the world by presenting a warning example of folly. This writer declares:

"It would be an admirable thing if this radical-socialist ministry, which is so outrageously pugnacious, should lose the day. If it wins, however, nothing could be better calculated to give encouragement to the doctrines and parties of collectivism in both hemispheres, for every country would at once see the mischievous consequences of such fiscal legislation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN UNPOPULARITY ANALYZED

WHAT the Germans themselves think of their fellow countrymen was the subject of an article in our issue for January 1. What foreigners think of them and how far they are justified in their verdict is discust by a learned German professor at some length in a Berlin review. Their verdict is adverse. Foreigners tolerated, even liked Germany till she became great, we are told. Yet their envy, we may say their hatred, is aggravated by the German want of social refinement, German awkwardness, coarseness, and maladdress as manifested not only in society but in journalism and diplomacy.

These statements are the gist of two long articles in successive numbers of the *Deutsche Rundschau* (Berlin), the leading critical monthly of Germany, where Dr. Georg Steinhausen has written a history of Germany's reputation in the eyes of other European nations. He starts out in his first article with the mournful admission that "when we take a review of the great and small peoples of the globe, and ask what they think about us Germans, the answer to the query is unmistakably painful to us. There is no people on the face of the earth so much disliked as we are." Yet he takes some comfort in the thought that a century ago England was exactly in the same condition. England's bombardment of Copenhagen in 1807 had roused the indignation of Europe, and even an Englishman, Lord Byron, had condemned his mother country as "hated by all."

Professor Steinhausen, who has written a book on "German Civilization," reviews the whole history of his nation from Cæsar and Tacitus to the present time. He dwells on the lofty character of Germany under the Latin Empire and Germany in the Middle Ages up to Luther. He says that Germany in the days of Goethe was the beloved of all nations. German literature and German history were eagerly studied; "trade and industry, building and handicraft, research and invention flourished." Germany was a wonder. "But with the recent new development of Germany under Bismarck and William II. the opinion of the foreigner suddenly changed." "People began to talk of 'Teutomania.'" Germany became an object of envy.

Half a dozen French authors are cited from the last century to show in what contempt German learning, art, and philosophy were held in France. Finally he quotes from René Bazin, the French novelist, who makes one of his characters say: "I know the Germans; they are inferior to us. I do not hate the Germans, but the more I see them the more I feel they belong to another race, and find that France stands on higher ground than Germany"; and from Henri Lichtenberger in his recent work "*L'Allemagne Moderne*" (Modern Germany), who asserts that Germany is neither "artistic nor sensual, nor passionate, like the Latins," but is destined "to wrest supremacy in commercial activity from all the peoples of the Occident." On the other hand, this writer quotes the approving words of the eminent political economist, Paul Leroy-Beaulieu:

"Germany is a very great nation, one of the first promoters of civilization, and in her signal success as a teacher of the peoples, the first Power in the world."

He also cites Maeterlinck's dictum: "Germany is the world's conscience." Professor Learned, of the University of Pennsylvania, is also named as declaring:

"The history of civilization teaches us that for a hundred years the German language, German science, the German educational system, German literature and art, have operated in America as formerly Greece operated in the intellectual life of the Old World."

Professor Steinhausen admits that the Germans are deficient in social refinement and good manners—hence foreign contempt or dislike for them. Thus he remarks:

"The Latin races claim superiority over us on account of their older civilization, as manifested in the social refinement and manners which they have, but which we, in spite of our cultivation, fail to manifest. The Englishman has a distinct social refinement, which makes him feel his superiority over the stiff and unmannerly German. But superior to both are those of the Latin race, with their gaiety, elegance, and tact, as seen in the self-possession and social talent of the French . . . or the Italian, with his sense of beauty, his musical intonation, his natural grace. Compare this with the awkward, unsightly, and uncultivated social life of Germany—all its clumsiness and uncouthness."

Taking, however, the good and evil report together, Professor Steinhausen thinks that Germany in her present rising preeminence

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.
(An English Dream.)
Halley's comet appeared in 1066—when William the Conqueror took England. Halley's comet is here to-day.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

in peace and war is not to be discouraged. Germany is still looked upon as once Athens, the "eye of Greece," was looked upon, the center of intellect in Europe. Italians, English, Americans, Scandinavians, even Frenchmen, throng her schools. Of her military impregnability there is no doubt. To quote his words:

"We ought not to take too seriously the general dislike of which we are the object. It may be considered dangerous from a political point of view, but our military strength is our protection here. Our active enterprise has raised us high in the domain of intellectual and commercial life, and no one can refuse recognition of this. As for social refinement and manners, by which we have made ourselves disagreeable or ridiculous to foreigners, it is time for us to improve. Not certainly by imitating other nations, as a century ago we copied the French and nowadays are copying the English, but by training and building up the nobler side of our national character as a nation."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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INDIA'S GENTLE REVOLUTIONARIES

THOSE of our readers who are interested in India, her struggles and her hopes, and have heard with horror of the assassinations perpetrated by Hindu revolutionaries will be interested in some extracts from the great organ of Indian nationalism. This paper is so much dreaded by the British Government that those in whose possession it is found are liable to imprisonment or deportation. We hope the quotations we make below will not put our readers under the British ban. It must be said for this Hindu sheet that its argumentative and political tone contrasts favorably with the language of European Socialist papers, or some former organs of Irish Home Rule, and it seems to appeal in a mild and philosophical tone to the dreamers and idealists rather than to the practical minds of the country.

Evidently the Indian reformers, who work largely underground, are taking themselves seriously and earnestly as "nation-builders." "Young India is engaged in the difficult task of nation-building," says the *Bande Mataram* (Geneva), the organ of the revolutionary party. While published in Switzerland this paper is widely circulated in Bengal and other Indian provinces, altho its circulation is expressly prohibited by the British Government. In the article from which we quote an effort is made to show that India may still be a united nation, altho its population is made up of a diversity of races and creeds. Unity of religion is no assurance of political freedom for India, we read:

"Even if India belonged to one religion and to one denomination of that religion, political freedom could not be guaranteed, for the Mohammedans have one faith and yet Delhi has fallen: the Marhattas are all Hindus and yet the Union Jack floats over Poona and the few remaining Marhatta princes are feudatories: the Sikhs profess one creed and form a closely-knit sect and yet Lahore is under the sway of the Feringhees, and Sikh states have themselves contributed to this fatal consummation."

Some thinkers, European and Asiatic, have laid down the maxim that "India can not obtain salvation" without a common language. This is absurd, declares the *Bande Mataram*. A common language can not form the basis of nationality, as is proved by the cases of Burma, Poland, and Ireland. The writer proceeds to state what constitutes a true nationality:

"And now we come to the crux of the problem of nation-building. The riddle can be solved only when we learn the great truth that the *political question in India is at bottom an ethical question*. Similarity in religion or language can give us external uniformity but not unity. Uniformity in national habits and external appearance is not the same thing as national unity in politics. The former is mechanical, formal, external; the latter is spiritual and internal. Uniformity is visible, patent, and continuous; unity is latent, is fed from unseen sources, and changes from age to age. Uniformity is the shell: unity the kernel. Uniformity is the form, the garment, the body of the State: unity is the spirit, the moving principle, the essence of its vitality.

"Let us always remember that national unity is a moral unity, a unity of aim and endeavor and aspiration, and that it can therefore be attained only by a *process of moral growth*. What every subject people lacks is CONSCIENCE."

More pointed, as an incitement to rebellion, is the following counsel, mild and gentle as it is:

"Now we have found the root-cause of political subjection. It is not diversity of languages and creeds. It is want of conscience—it is the love of life, and the love of the pleasures of life.

"This is a message of hope. For differences of creed and language will always exist among the Indians. But conscience is a thing that all can possess. If we obtained that life-giving charm, no Indian would serve the British: no Indian would betray his comrades or quarrel with them on personal grounds. And on the positive side, every Indian would be ready to sacrifice his life and every pleasure of life for the sake of justice. Then British rule will be impossible, and India will enjoy peace and plenty for ages to come."

JAPAN NOT THE MENTOR OF ASIA

IN these days nations as well as Arctic explorers are called up before the tribunal of public opinion to have their claims tested as benefactors of the human race. Japan has for some time been considered the political and intellectual leader in the Far East. She has been talked of in various sections of the press as the representative of Pan-Asiatic independence, as likely even to aid in the emancipation of India from the English yoke which is resented so violently in Bengal and other provinces. A change of opinion set in when her operations in Korea began, and she framed an alliance with Britain, the hated oppressor of India, as styled by the native party of Indian Reform. Asia is awakening, but this revival, we are now told, is not to be attributed to Japan, who is merely bent on safeguarding her own selfish interests. At any rate Rev. C. F. Andrews, a learned missionary, writing in *The Modern Review* of Calcutta, takes this view of the matter:

"It is a commonplace to-day to state that Asia as a continent has awakened to a new impulse of quickened energy. It is doubtful, however, historically, if the general opinion is correct, that the awakening is to be traced primarily to Japan. When the story of the nineteenth century is rewritten, it will be found that, intellectually, the movement had started in Bengal at least a generation before the 'Meiji,' or Era of Enlightenment, as the Japanese call it, had begun in the Far East. Raja Ram Mohun Roy and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar had lived and worked, Bengali literature had produced 'Ananda Math,' at a time when Japan was still a closed land, uninfluenced by modern progress, dreaming impossible dreams of a by-gone age. Again, to come down to quite recent and familiar times, altho the war in the Far East with its brilliant ending sent a thrill of surprize and joy throughout the whole of Asia, yet long before this there were hidden national forces at work, which were not called into being by the Japanese successes, but were rather already maturing and on the point of coming to birth. To take one example out of many, it can scarcely be doubted that Bengal would have risen as one man against the partition, even if the Japanese had never gained a single victory or given a single new impetus toward nationalism. To say this is not to belittle the part that Japan played, or to minimize her importance. It is only the recognition of facts, which many recent writers have lost sight of in their diagnosis of events."

Indeed, the Orient is not only starting to question the claims of Japan as the regenerator of Asia, but the Mikado's land is coming to be disliked by the Oriental people. A native Indian scribe, writing in another number of *The Modern Review*, under the title, "Why Japan Is Coming to Be Disliked," says:

"Toward the end of the first decade of the twentieth century Japan occupies a peculiar position. Success on the Manchurian battlefield brought to the Japanese unqualified praise. . . . Now there is a strong inclination in the Occidental to belittle the achievements of the Japanese and a marked predisposition in the Oriental to pooh pooh the idea of Japan being the head of the 'Asia-for-the-Asiatics' propaganda."

For this change of attitude there are strong reasons. Thus:

"The fact that Japan was goaded into making peace with Russia on account of its exhausted resources, in itself, forms a detraction of magnitudinous dimensions. That it was Japan, and not Russia, that went a-begging for putting a period to the bloody scenes on Manchurian soil, has long been surmised, both by Occidental and Oriental."

The main cause of Asiatic dislike for Japan is, however, the deep-rooted conviction that Japan is willing to prove a traitor to the Orientals. As this writer declares:

"Japan's forward policy in Manchuria is doubtless for the aggrandizement of the Japanese at the expense of the people of the soil. Japan certainly was not inspired by 'Asia-for-the-Asiatics' sentiment when it agreed to that clause in its treaty with the English, wherein it promised to assist England in case of an emergency in Hindustan. These things have damned Japan in the eyes of the Orientals."

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THE GERMAN MONORAIL CAR

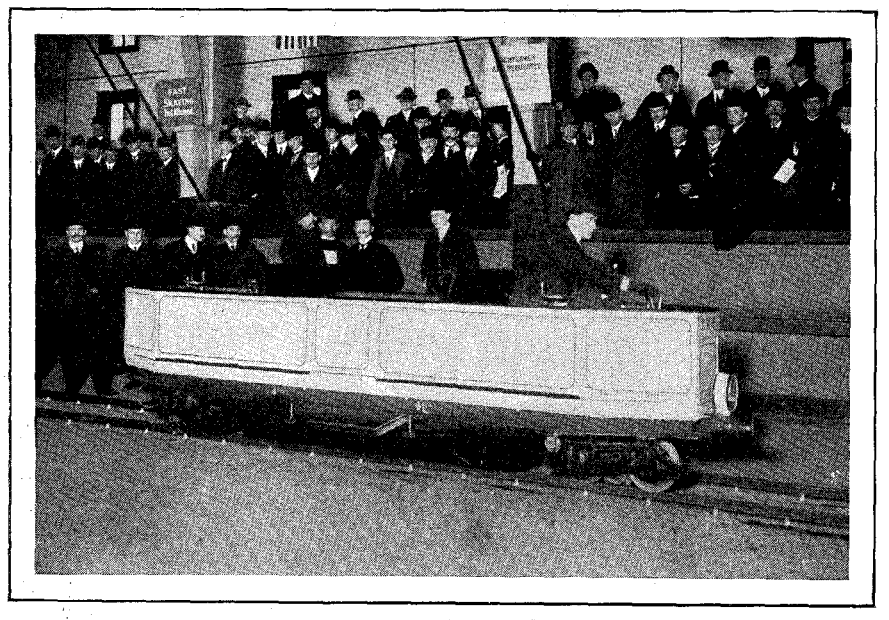
IN our recent article on Brennan's gyrostatic car, it was noted that his hand had been forced, in some degree, by the appearance of the Scherl car in Berlin. This car has now been brought to America and is making exhibition trips around an oval track in a Brooklyn skating-rink. A description of it is contributed to *The American Machinist* (New York) by Prof. Wilhelm Kübler. After outlining the principles of gyrostatic balancing, which are practically the same in this system as in Brennan's, the author goes on to say:

"In the trial car the fly-wheels run at a speed of 7,000 to 8,000 revolutions per minute and upward, being driven by electric motors which are the only drive seriously considered for railway-car purposes. How high this rotary speed may go is still in question. . . . With such weight as is entirely admissible very effective apparatus may be attained. The weight of the gyrostat mechanism, in the car before us, requires some 6 or 7 per cent. of the total weight of the vehicle. It is self-evident that in selecting a speed regard must be paid to the construction of the drive and to the strength of the material, one of the best of which is nickel steel.

"The revolving masses are enclosed in tight envelops from which the air is excluded, so far as possible, thus minimizing friction, and using the least possible power from the motor. In the test car only about one-third of the horse-power was consumed by the gyrostat. As a result of the very small friction, it takes a great while for a gyrostat to come to rest, specifically about four hours. This removes the ground for apprehension that some disaster may befall the vehicle if the current be cut off from the gyrostat. In such a case the passengers have more than a whole hour in which to get out or in which to prop up the car by means provided for the purpose. Since, however, interruptions of current, if they occur, last, as a rule, only a few minutes, they are practically negligible so far as regards the operating safety of the system. . . . . .

"If the gyrostat is to run *in vacuo* it will be unavoidable to place the motor in the vacuum with it. The difficulty of cooling will necessitate a good deal of study. Very novel and interesting problems are, therefore, presented to the builder of the electric motors. The gyrostat motors must in every case be so calculated that they will be able to impart a sufficiently great initial acceleration; since, if the revolving masses require four hours to come to rest, they also need a certain time to acquire their speed; and this is an important question in practical service. . . . It is self-evident from what has already been said that the gyrostat is not simply left to itself, but in a certain degree 'governed,' altho by a perfectly automatic method.

"It is in the contrivance for this purpose that the inventiveness of the Dresden gentlemen has been especially displayed.



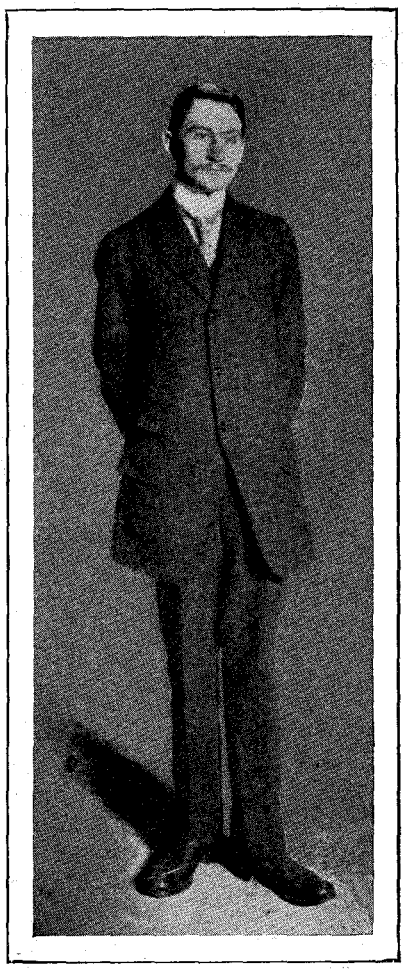
THE GERMAN MONORAIL CAR,
As it appears in its first exhibition in this country at the Clermont Skating-Rink, Brooklyn.

"It is hardly to be feared that the gyrostats will take up much more space that would otherwise be useful. They are built very low in the car, to whose frame they are directly attached. Even if the space over the gyrostats be not adapted to seating purposes, some other use can be found for it. . . . . .

"A single disadvantage is still present, altho this also may be very easily removed; it is the loud noise produced by the fly-wheel, and sometimes increased by resonance. If the bearing be modified and the inside mechanism somewhat altered, this disagreeable feature will disappear.

"If, now, it be seriously questioned whether this new vehicle is actually destined to lead an important advance in railroading, an affirmative answer may be given. The advantages of the monorail system have often enough been stated and are beyond doubt. It is much safer, easier, and cheaper to lay a single rail very firmly and accurately than a pair of rails. It is also simpler to maintain this single rail with the care required for ordinary service.

"As a road structure there is used in the Dresden experimental road a common iron bar laid on concrete strips. In the public introduction of the car, at the exhibition hall of the Berlin Zoological Garden, a common railway rail is used. I have had opportunity to ride in this car myself and to determine that smoothness and safety of locomotion throughout are not less than upon a double-rail track. When standing still and moving slowly, one or more persons could jump up and down without shaking the car. The passage over unfavorable curves is possible in the Scherl car. The danger of derailing is not greater than on other roads, perhaps even less. It is not the least advantage that, should the car leave the track, on a level road at least, the gyrostat would, as a rule, keep the car upright. Naturally I will not say that there are no questions left for engineers to answer in future mono-railroad building. Even in ordinary railroading new problems are from time to time presented. But these problems are no longer of a fundamental nature, nor will they be such henceforth upon mono-railroads."



RICHARD SCHERL,
Inventor of the German Car.

Mr. S. L. F. Deyo, chief engineer of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, said, after seeing the car in operation:

"I do not think the monorail car has passed out of the experimental stage yet, but that is not saying that I do not believe that some day it will come into use for certain kinds of travel. If there were a collision, for instance, and a monorail car were derailed, it would probably turn turtle. In such a case I would prefer to be on board of a two-rail car."

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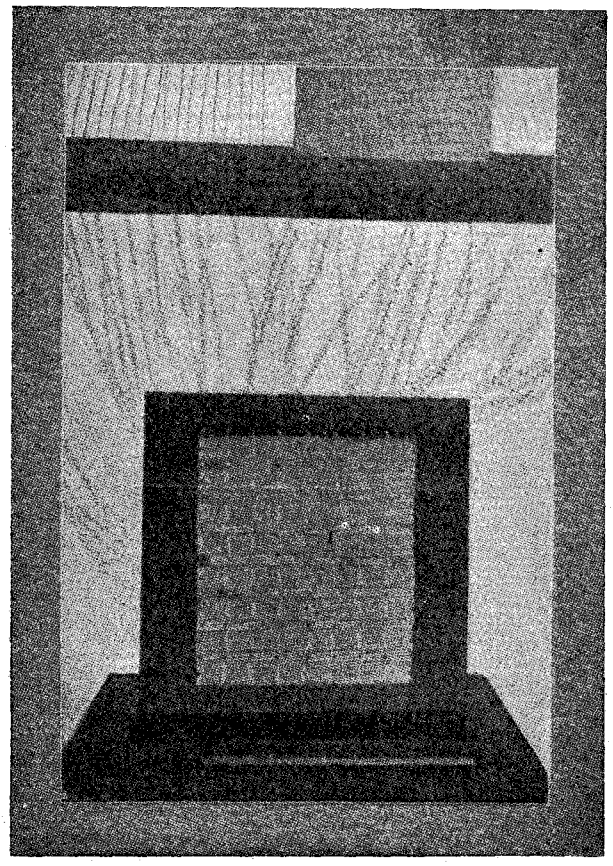
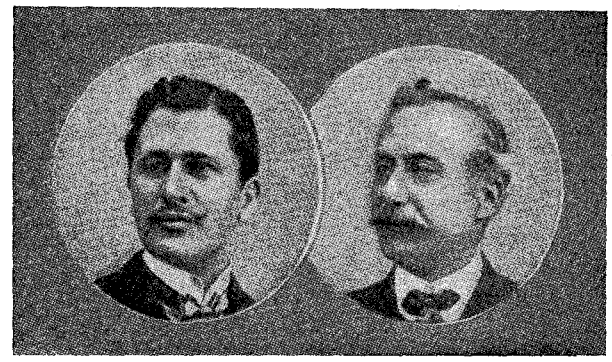
TELEVISION "IN SIGHT"

THAT the commercial development of a device for seeing at a distance, that is, for reproducing instantaneously, or nearly so, optical images of distant objects, is within reach, is the assertion of Fernand Honoré in *The Scientific American* (New York). The only obstacle, the writer tells us, is the financial one. This, of course, may be vital; moneyed men do not spend millions for mere laboratory experiments; they expect to see some return from their investments. It is quite possible to extract the gold that undoubtedly exists in the ocean; here too the obstacle is "merely financial." In other words, if any one desires to spend a dollar to get a cent's worth of gold, the gold may be obtained on these terms.



THE FRAME OF SELENIUM CELLS.

Scientifically speaking, however, television is now in sight, if we are to credit Mr. Honoré. He bases his prediction on the possibilities of the system devised by Messrs. Rignoux and Fournier, which is a development of Korn's device for electrically transmitting photographs, now in daily use between London and Paris. It must be remembered that this is itself a special case of television, the object "seen" being a photograph. Complete transmission takes several minutes, but as the photograph does not move or change, this makes no difference. Natural objects are in continual motion, so that the transmission in this case must be practically instantaneous; and to effect this is the problem. It will be remembered that Korn's photo-apparatus depends on the ability of the element selenium to vary the strength of an electric current, passing through it, in proportion to the brightness with which it is illuminated. After noting that in the Korn device a negative at

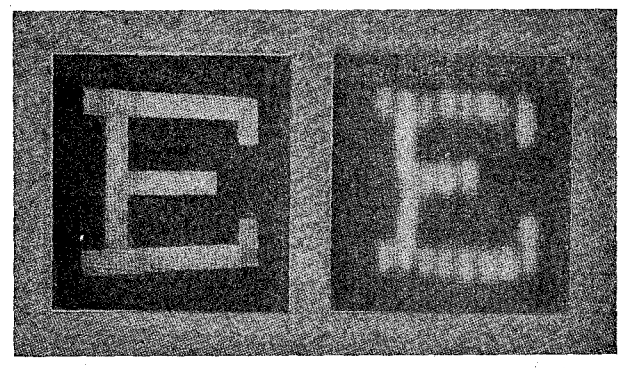


GEORGE RIGNOUX. A. FOURNIER.

one station produces a positive picture at the other by the successive transmission of many small parts, the writer goes on to say:

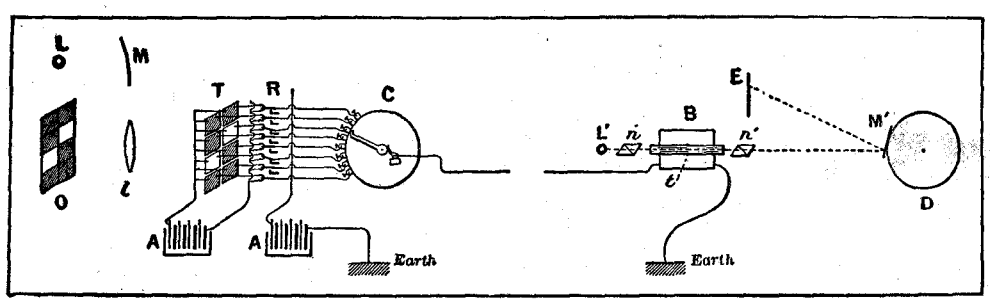
"Instead of prolonging the operation in this manner, let us suppose that it is all done at once. Let us project the image upon a sheet of selenium divided into a very large number of small cells, each of which is connected with the receiving station by a separate wire. It is evident that in this way the entire picture could be transmitted at once and, consequently, that electrical vision at a distance could be realized. But in order to accomplish this, thousands of wires, each connected with appropriate apparatus, would be required, and the expense incurred would probably be out of all proportion to the value of the results obtained. . . . . .

"Rignoux and Fournier have invented two types of apparatus. The first is designed merely for demonstration and necessitates the employment of many wires. It may be described, briefly, as follows: At the transmitting station an object (a large letter of the alphabet, for example) is strongly illuminated, and its image is projected by a lens upon a frame containing a number of selenium



ORIGINAL LETTER TO BE TRANSMITTED. REPRODUCTION OF THE LETTER AT A DISTANCE.

cells, each of which is connected with the receiving station by a separate wire. Each cell, and its wire, transmits a current proportional to the brightness of the part of the image projected on that cell and the corresponding part of the object. At the receiving station these simultaneous currents of unequal intensity traverse an equal number of little coils, and thereby uncover the same number of little mirrors to an extent proportional to the strengths of the various currents. Beams of light reflected by these mirrors are projected on a screen, side by side, forming patches of various degrees of brightness, proportional to that of the corresponding parts of the object. With a very large number of selenium cells, wires, coils, and mirrors, it would be possible to transmit a picture with fine detail and many gradations of tone. The experimental demonstration which is actually made is summary and crude, but quite convincing. The



THE RIGNOUX-FOURNIER SYSTEM OF TELEVISION.

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multiplicity of wires is a serious defect, which the inventors believe they have found means of remedying in their second apparatus, which is in course of construction and is illustrated by the accompanying diagram. At the transmitting station the rays of the luminous source *L* are reflected by the mirror *M* upon the object *O*, the image of which is projected by the lens *l*, upon the frame of selenium cells *T*. (The diagram shows a frame of eight cells and an object divided into eight equal squares. Two of the squares are white and their images illuminate the two corresponding selenium cells.) The very weak currents transmitted by the selenium cells are sent into the relay *R*, where they set into motion much stronger currents, the intensities of which are proportional to those of the selenium-cell currents, to the illumination of the respective cells and to the brightness of the corresponding parts of the object.

"The problem is to transmit all of these currents through a single wire, without confusion, and to receive them, and cause them to act, separately and simultaneously, at the receiving station. For this purpose, Rignoux and Fournier have devised the following arrangement. The currents are conveyed to the contact pieces of the collector *C*, from which they are taken successively by a rapidly rotating wheel which is connected with the receiving station by a single wire."

At the receiving station use is made of the properties of what is called "polarized light." A beam of light, after passage through certain crystals, becomes "polarized" and will not pass through a similar crystal unless the axis is held at precisely the proper angle. But if such a beam, passing through any one of certain transparent substances, is acted on by an electromagnet, the angle of polarization is altered, so that the crystal must be held in a different position to extinguish the light. These facts are utilized most ingeniously by the inventors. In the diagram, L' is a source of light whose rays are polarized by the prism *n* and then traverse the tube *t*, filled with carbon disulfid. The second prism n' is so placed that the light will not pass it. But if a current flows in the electromagnetic coil *B* the angle of polarization changes and the prism n' will no longer stop the light. Thus, a beam of varying brightness, corresponding to the illumination of the particular selenium cell connected at that instant with the line-wire, falls upon the cylinder *D*, which rotates in synchronism with the collector *C* at the transmitting station, and which carries a number of mirrors, M', equal to the number of selenium cells. To quote again:

"Hence each mirror reflects a quantity of light proportional to the illumination of a particular selenium cell and the brightness of the corresponding part of the object. The mirrors are so arranged that the light reflected by each falls on a different part of the screen *E*, on which is thus produced a mosaic picture, formed of patches of various degrees of brightness, of the object exposed at the transmitting station.

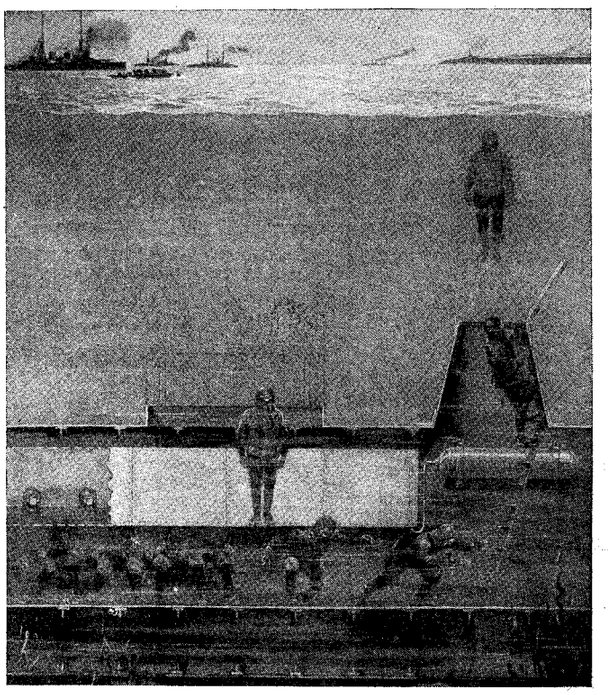
"Is it possible to transmit and make *visible* in this manner, employing a single wire, an image produced by several thousands of selenium cells? Yes. There is no difficulty in constructing a frame of 10,000 or more selenium cells, each connected by a separate wire with a collector which comprizes an equally large number of contacts. Now, if we remember that the frequency of alternation of an alternating current often exceeds 100,000 cycles per second, it becomes evident that 10,000 currents can be collected and transmitted successively over a single wire in a small fraction of a second. By the employment of 10,000 mirrors at the receiving station, an image composed of 10,000 patches of light can be projected within the same fraction of a second. The different parts of the picture will really be projected successively, but they will appear to be simultaneous, owing to the persistence of impressions on the retina of the eye, if the projection of the entire picture is accomplished within $\frac{1}{10}$ second, and the apparatus can be so constructed that this process will be repeated indefinitely, giving the appearance of a persistent picture, instead of a fleeting glimpse.

"Hitherto we have supposed the number of mirrors to be equal to the number of selenium cells. It may be found possible, however, to diminish the number of mirrors and to operate each mirror successively by the currents from several cells. This modification would doubtless involve complications and difficulties in construction which we need not discuss. For the present it suffices to show that the problem of vision at a distance, by means of a single wire connecting the two stations, has been solved by MM. Rignoux and Fournier. In the practical realization of the desired result the inventors will have to reckon with the phenomena of self-induction, interference, and the electric inertia of selenium, but these are familiar technical difficulties which will sooner or later be surmounted."

SAFETY IN THE SUBMARINE

THE crew of a sunken submarine is no longer to be left without means of escape, in the British Navy at least. The accompanying picture, which is from *The Illustrated London News* (December 18), gives an idea of a method by which the crew may escape from the vessel and rise to the surface. Says this paper:

"It is necessary to render the crew independent of poisonous gases caused by salt water coming into contact with the stored



DEVICE TO SAVE THOSE SUNK IN SUBMARINES. THE AIR-TRAP AND LIFE-SAVING HELMET.

electrical energy or open terminals; to preserve the crew from drowning in the boat; and to provide means of escape from the vessel and ascent to the surface. The devices at present known are air-locks for escape; detachable chambers, or life-boats; and self-contained dresses for escape. Air-locks alone are of little use, except in shallow water; combined either with detachable chambers or with self-contained dresses, they are essential in all methods of escape. When a submarine is holed by accident, the water pouring in will, if the hole be at the top of the boat, gradually replace the whole of the air in the vessel; but if the hole be below the highest point, then the water as it enters will compress the air until the pressure of the latter is equal to that of the water outside. It is obviously necessary, therefore, to provide some device that will catch and contain the air if the vessel be holed high up; hence the provision of air-traps. The accident having taken place, and the boat having sunk to the bottom, air will be comprest either under the deck of the vessel itself or under the air-traps. Beneath the air-traps the men, having put on their special diving-helmets, sit, with their heads in the comprest air, until it is their turn to escape, either through the conning-tower or through the torpedo-hatch, and rise to the surface. In front of the waterproof jacket, attached to the diving-helmet, is a pocket containing a combined purifier and oxygen-generator, which enables the same air, purified and reoxygenated, to be used again and again. The dress, which can be put on in thirty seconds, not only prevents the suffocation of the wearer, but acts as a life-buoy. There are fitted to the air-traps air-supply pipes from the boat's comprest-air cylinders, so that an extra pressure of air may be turned on when

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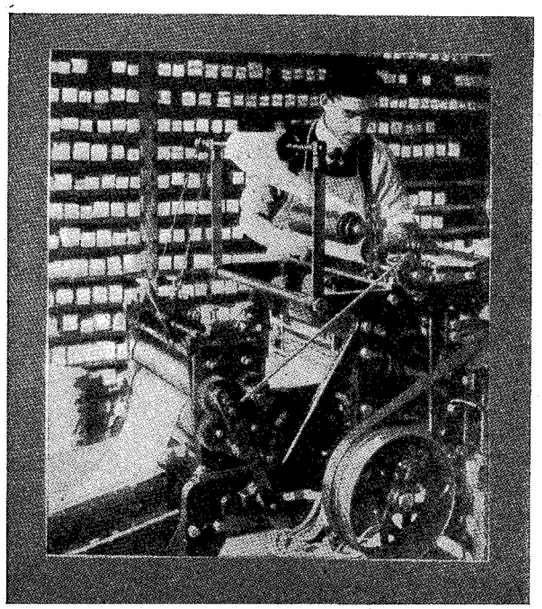
necessary. The drawing shows men, wearing safety-helmets, waiting under an air-trap in a submarine; men leaving the air-trap to ascend the conning-tower; a man leaving the conning-tower to float to the surface; and a man escaping through the torpedo-hatch."

HOW MUSIC-ROLLS ARE MADE

THE method of manufacturing perforated music-rolls for mechanical piano-players is outlined in *The Illustrated London News*. This is a mystery to most of the people who use the rolls, yet it turns out to be almost, if not quite, as simple as



PERFORATING THE ROLLS.

the process of setting up the notes of sheet-music, casting the plates, and running it off on the modern printing-press. More musical skill seems to be required in making the rolls, however, than in making sheet-music. This is how the rolls are made:

"The compositions desired, having been selected, are marked out on the 'master-rolls' by a staff of musicians. This 'master-roll' consists of a sheet of strong, flexible cardboard, some 14 inches wide, the length varying according to the piece of music. It is first laid out in bars, after which each note is carefully marked in its proper place, attention being also given to expression—e. g., whether the note is dotted, staccato, etc. Experience and experiment combined have taught the musician how long a given perforation must be to represent a given note, and as each bar is laid out it is checked, so that it is impossible for any errors to occur. The notes made by the musician are next punched out. This work is done by a boy with a punch of the requisite length and a wooden mallet. He cuts the lines where marked, and so makes the stencil. This 'master-roll' is then taken to the perforating machine, where an exact copy—a proof—is made from it. This proof is then tried on a piano-player, being conducted by two musicians, one of whom plays the composition, while the other watches the original score for errors. Then they change places, so that the slightest inaccuracy is bound to be discovered. The 'master-roll' having been found correct, or made so, it is taken to the cutting-machine, where twenty-four copies are cut at the same time. Each of these copies is, in its turn, tested for errors by an ingenious device. This consists of a long box with a glass lid, the width of the roll of music This box is lighted by electric lamps, and the roll, accurately superposed upon the proof-roll, is passed over the glass lid of the box. If the perforations agree exactly, the light shines clearly through them. If, however, one hole be a little too long or too short, the inequality in the light is immediately apparent to the operator, who marks it, and it is sent back to the cutter and rectified. In addition to the notes, the musician marks the roll indicating how the piece has to be played—e.g., where it is 'piano,' 'forte,' and so on. These expression-marks are indicated by lines, having the musical symbols P, F, etc., placed opposite to them. These lines are transferred from the original roll by means of carbon paper, and are then perforated by means of a small punching-machine. This master-expression stencil is placed over each music-roll in turn, and ink being forced through the holes produces a continuous series of dots, which are readily seen by the operator when he is playing the piece. The letters P, F, etc., indicating the expression, are stamped as in the musician's copy. The roll, thus completed, is finally put on a spool by ingenious machinery specially invented and designed for the purpose."

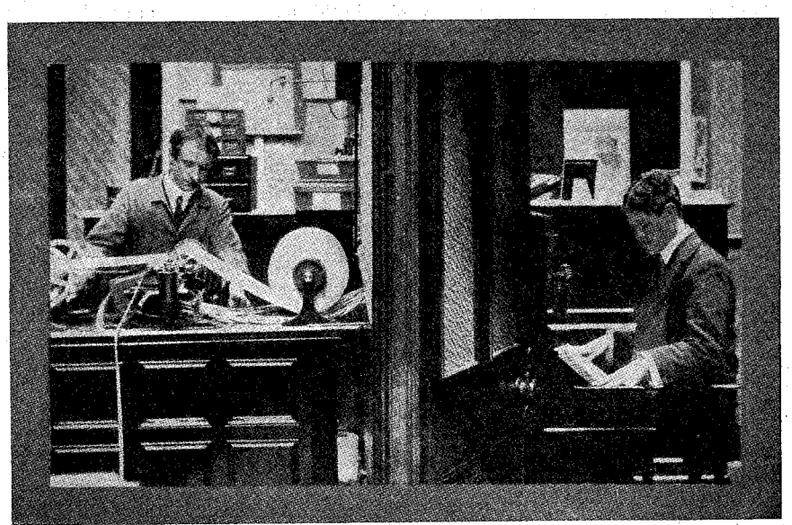
THE ARTIFICIAL-SILK INDUSTRY

ARTIFICIAL silk, once a mere laboratory curiosity, has become a staple article of manufacture and commerce, being turned out in some countries by the thousand tons, and recent years have witnessed a great increase in its manufacture. Despite the appearance of numerous new enterprises for the application of either old or new processes, the older factories have not had to lessen their production; on the contrary, several have increased it. Raw artificial silk finds new uses daily. A writer in *Cosmos* (Paris) tells us that from 1906 to 1907, the total production of Europe and America has increased by 600 tons, reaching 3,000 tons in 1907. Germany consumes annually 1,500 tons of artificial silk, valued at $4,000,000, of which it produces 950 tons. We read further:

"The fear of introducing artificial silk into the composition of certain fabrics is now beginning to disappear, as the factories have perfected their methods of production and now furnish silks more easy to work.

"For the moment, artificial silk is finding larger and larger use, not only in the fabrication of material for cravats and ribbons, but also in fabrics for upholstery and carpets; it is used also for passementerie (laces, cords, etc.), for lace and for embroidered articles.

"Artificial silks found on the market come chiefly from the French or foreign factories that use either the Chardonnet nitrocellulose process (which produces 1,700 tons a year), or the ammoniate-of-copper process (1,125 tons a year). Among other processes, only the viscose process has any industrial interest at present. . . . These industrial processes have as a common prin-



THE LATEST "RECORDING PIANO" REPRODUCING A COMPOSITION EXACTLY AS PLAYED.

The pianist playing in the ordinary manner, his performance is recorded by dots and dashes exactly reproducing on the roll of paper shown in the left-hand picture the music, tempo, and expression.

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ciple the production of silk by passing cotton cellulose, dissolved in an appropriate reagent, through a spinner. A new process—that of casein silk—tried in 1908, is based on quite another principle. By precipitating casein with acids from its alkaline solutions, more or less solid threads are obtained.

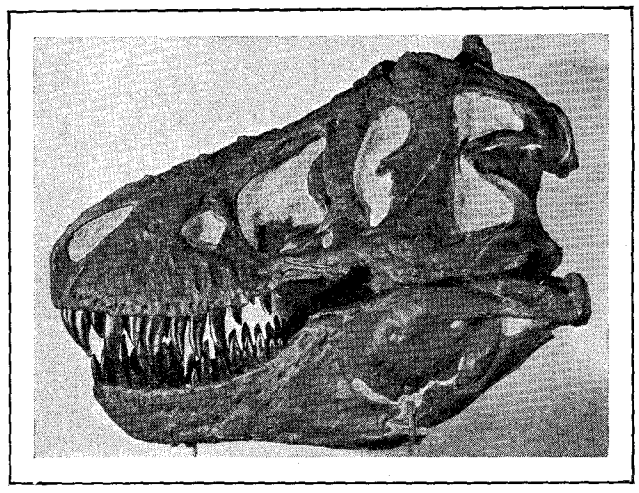
"The artificial-silk industry comes at a moment when the demand for natural silk has considerably increased. In 1906 Europe and America had almost completely exhausted the Chinese markets. The weather conditions of the year 1907 had been exceptionally good for the raising of silkworms; so good that the crop of cocoons was greater by one-fifth than that of 1906. The value of raw silk and of silken fabrics exported from China in 1906 amounted to $58,500,000; in 1907 it had increased to $72,400,000."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE GREATEST BEAST OF PREY

THE largest of the huge flesh-eating lizards, or dinosaurs, of the cretaceous period, whose skeleton now graces one of the halls of the Natural History Museum in New York, was, according to *The American Museum Journal* (New York, January), "the largest beast of prey that ever lived." This particular genus has been christened the "Tyrannosaur." Says the paper named above:

"Forty feet in length, with huge and massive skull, the jaws four feet long armed with sharply pointed teeth each projecting from two to six inches from the socket, this monster is beyond comparison the greatest carnivorous animal that ever inhabited the land.

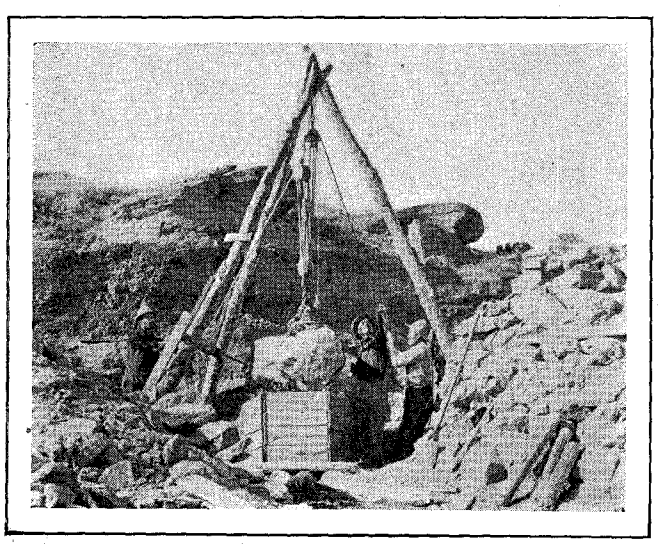
"The Museum has been peculiarly fortunate in securing three skeletons of this rare dinosaur. All of them were found by Mr. Barnum Brown of the Department of Vertebrate Paleontology on different expeditions. . . . The rock in which these skeletons were found is a loosely cemented sandstone, but the skeletons themselves are partly or wholly encased in great concretionary masses of flinty hardness. Extracting the bones uninjured from these iron-hard concretions is a slow and difficult task and is not yet complete on the third and finest of the skeletons. The skull and jaws and the pelvis and hind limbs of the second skeleton have been restored and mounted in the hall. . . . The skull and jaws of the third and finest skeleton of the Tyrannosaur have recently been placed in a case beside them. This specimen, which is the first really complete skull of a carnivorous dinosaur known to science, is of inestimable scientific value. It is beyond question the most impressive dinosaur skull ever found and presents several unusual features, notably the distinct sutures which clearly define every element of the skull and the definite size and position of the orbit. . . . .



MOUNTED SKULL OF THE TYRANNOSAURUS IN THE MUSEUM.

WORKING ON THE SKULL OF THE TYRANNOSAURUS.
Quarry forty miles south of Glasgow, Montana.

"There is no living beast of prey that compares with the great carnivorous dinosaurs or which habitually attacks the largest herbivorous animals. The lion and the tiger prey upon the medium-sized and smaller-hoofed animals; they do not usually molest the great 'pachyderms' (the elephant and the rhinoceros), and the indefinite multiplication of these giant ungulates is checked by other means. But during the Age of Reptiles it was different. The *Allosaurus* of the Jurassic, the *Tyrannosaurus* of the Cretaceous, were fitted by nature to attack and prey upon the largest of their herbivorous contemporaries; and the size and power of their weapons for attack far surpass anything seen among modern carnivores or those of the Age of Mammals. Conversely the largest herbivorous dinosaurs wore armor or weapons for defense much heavier and more powerful than can be found among the great pachyderms of modern times, whose thick skin is mainly a protection against accidental injury or the attacks of insects. The great horns and bony neck-frill of *Triceratops* and the armor-plated head and body of *Ankylosaurus* were developed no doubt to resist the attacks of the huge Tyrannosaur. Other contemporary dinosaurs like *Trachodon* were unarmored but were evidently adapted to a more amphibious life and sought refuge in swimming beyond the reach of their great enemy. Others again of much smaller size were agile and active and probably escaped by superior speed."



Illustrations used by courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

BOXING PELVIS OF TYRANNOSAURUS, TWO TONS IN WEIGHT.
Big Dry Creek, fifty miles south of Glasgow, Montana.

SCIENCE BREVITIES

ONE cent's worth of electricity, we are told by a writer in *Harper's Weekly*, in an article abstracted by *The Scientific American*, will "make four cups of coffee, or cook a steak, or boil two quarts of water, or make a Welsh-rarebit, or operate a seven-inch frying-pan for twelve minutes, or an electric griddle for eight minutes, or an electric broiler for six minutes, or run a sewing-machine for three hours, or an electric flat-iron for fifteen minutes, or a luminous radiator for eight minutes, or a heating-pad for two hours, or a foot-warmer for fifteen minutes, or a massage-machine for four hours, or a curling-iron once a day for two weeks, or a dentist's-drill for an hour and a half, or an electric piano-player for an hour, or vulcanize a patch on an automobile tire, or keep a big glue-pot hot for an hour, or brand electrically one hundred and fifty hams, or raise a passengre elevator five stories a minute, or raise two hundred and fifty gallons of water one hundred feet high, or raise ten tons twelve feet high in less than one minute."

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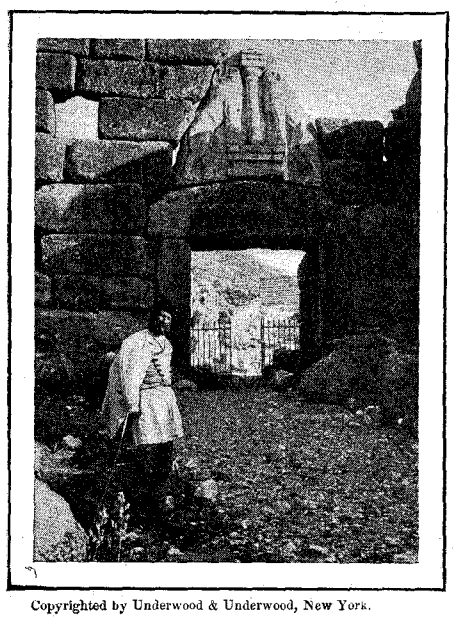
JEWISH ATTITUDE TOWARD JESUS

THE Jews within recent years have changed their attitude toward Jesus. While not acknowledging him as Christ (the Messiah) they recognize him as a prophet, and a successor to the prophets of the old dispensation. Many of them would tear out the blank leaf that separates the Old from the New Testament.



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LION GATE AT MYCENÆ.

Courtesy of "The Chautauquan."

FUNERARY MONUMENT IN AYAZAEN.

The Mycenean gate, built by the Etruscans, shows evidence of being derived from the same source as the Hittite gateway at Ayazaen.

Such is the opinion of an eminent Jewish scholar, Dr. Isidor Singer, who writes as follows in *The North American Review* (New York):

"In view of the well-known fact that the overwhelming majority of so-called Jewish converts in Austria and Germany—there are very few of these pseudo neo-Christians in Russia, and almost none in other parts of Europe or on this continent—enter the Church for merely selfish reasons, a Jewish wit offered the following definition of them: 'A Jewish convert is one who pretends to believe in dogmas and to follow traditions which the educated Christian himself is gradually abandoning.' I know this statement will be a hard blow to those pious Christian souls who contribute to the Jewish missions; but there is consolation for the millions of genuine followers of Christ in the other fact that thousands, yea, tens of thousands, of educated and noble-minded Jews in our day, while firmly standing upon the monotheistic platform of the Synagog, are gradually giving up the attitude of their forefathers toward the central figure of Christianity—which was a pathetic mingling of ignorance, antipathy, and fear.

"I can bear witness to this momentous change from my own personal experience. When I was a boy—that is, between thirty-five and forty years ago—in my little native town in Moravia, had my father or any other member of the congregation heard the name of Jesus uttered from the pulpit of our synagog, he would have immediately left the building in indignation, and the rabbi would have been summarily dismissed. To-day, however, it is not strange in many synagogs, especially in this country, to hear sermons preached eulogizing this same Jesus."

This change in Jewish opinion with regard to the Founder of Christianity has been confirmed in a very striking manner as related by Dr. Singer in the following words:

"In 1899, at the suggestion of Dr. I. K. Funk, a number of the most eminent Jewish theologians, historians, and philosophers in Europe and the United States were circularized with a view to ascertaining what some of the representative contemporary Jews have to say about Jesus and his teachings. Twenty-six gentlemen participated in the symposium: 12 theologians (6 American, 6 European); 7 students of religion, historians, philosophers (1 American, 6 European); and 7 prominent laymen (4 American, 3 European). The chairman of this little Sanhedrin was Dr. K. Kohler, the leading Jewish theologian of the American continent and president of the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati, Ohio."

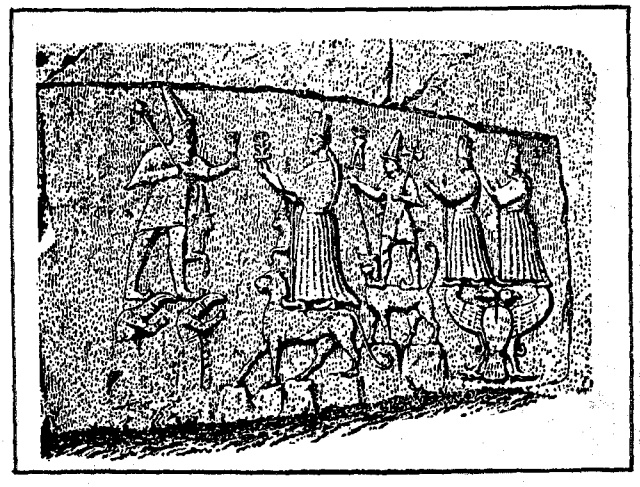
Dr. Kohler himself, in answer to the question, replied that "Jesus the living man, a paragon of piety, humility, and self-surrender," presents to "the Jew of to-day" "an inspiring ideal of matchless beauty." "The long-hoped-for reconciliation between Judaism and Christianity," says Professor Jastrow, of Pennsylvania University, will come when once the teachings of Jesus shall have become the axioms of human conduct." "Jesus is soul of our soul and flesh of our flesh," declares Max Nordau, the famous author of the pessimistic "Degeneration." "Putting aside the Messianic mission, this man is ours." "He was the heir and continuator of the old prophets of Israel," says Dr. Théodore Reinach, formerly president of the *Société des Etudes Juives*. Jacob H. Schiff observes: "We Jews honor and revere Jesus of Nazareth as we do our own prophets that preceded him."

Commenting on these statements Dr. Singer speaks as follows:

"A new theology is knocking at the pulpits of priest, pastor, and rabbi. Every one of them feels the old theological platform giving away under his feet. The hour seems to be at hand when Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Jew, and whoever believes in one personal God and the moral order of the universe, shall be able and willing to gather about the same monotheistic banner. Are we Jews ready to claim the New Testament, which was written in an Aramaic idiom, written almost entirely upon the soil of Palestine by Hebrew writers for a mainly Hebrew audience—are we ready to claim this work as a continuance of the Old Testament, tearing out the white leaf which separates Malachi from St. Matthew?"

This work of union can best be begun here, for several reasons thus stated:

"No other Jewish community on earth is so well qualified to start on this work of salvation for the house of Israel and for humanity at large as that of the United States, which is a kaleidoscopic composition of the Jewries of the entire globe. In order to inaugurate its great spiritual world-mission, it will only have to



HITTITE RELIEF CARVING AT BOGHAZ-KEUI.

Here is seen the most ancient use of the lion as the symbol of physical superiority and the double eagle typifying supernatural control.

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modify its central religious dogma so as to read: 'Hear not only O Israel, but all humanity, the Lord our God is One God.'"

ART OWED TO THE HITTITES

THE double-headed eagle that one sees in the arms of Germany, Austria, and Russia seems to have as ancient a lineage as any that can be claimed for a national symbol. It goes back to the art of the Hittites, that people of Biblical record who stand as the most enticing of fata morgana to religious archeologists. This is not the only feature of their art to be found in more modern use. The claim is made by Prof. Lewis F. Pilcher, of Vassar College, who writes in the January *Chautauquan*, that the lion, used as a symbol in much Italian architecture built by the Masonic gilds known as the Comacine masters, also has its origin in the dim pasts of Hittite architecture. Such at least is the implication of Hittite remains.

THE RUSSIAN COAT-OF-ARMS,

A symbol derived from the Hittites and introduced into Europe by the Crusaders.

These things, it is asserted, make us look upon the Hittites as the "originators of an individual and vigorous art, the effect of which has been lasting." It is even maintained that art history must be rewritten in order to give credit to this people for the earliest use, if not the invention, of artistic elements that have become lasting and wide-spread. They were, in fact, "the mediating influence between Mesopotamia and Egypt in the East and Greece, Etruria, and Rome in the West." The Hittite reliefs at Boghaz-keui represent the deities as being "supported by the symbols of temporal and mystic power." The lion, king of beasts, observes the writer, "represented in the most satisfactory way the idea of physical superiority." The double-headed eagle presents "the idea of supernatural control." We read:

"As the eagle, the monarch of birds, soars above the head of man, even toward the sun, so the deity that is believed to be the master of the mysterious forces of the heavens is pictured as supported by, not a single, natural eagle, but by one with two heads, endowed with the ability for gathering experience from the past and forecasting the future, a pictograph of omniscience."

The symbol was adopted by the Turkoman princes, introduced in Europe by the Crusaders, and became in time the emblem of the emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria. The writer proceeds:

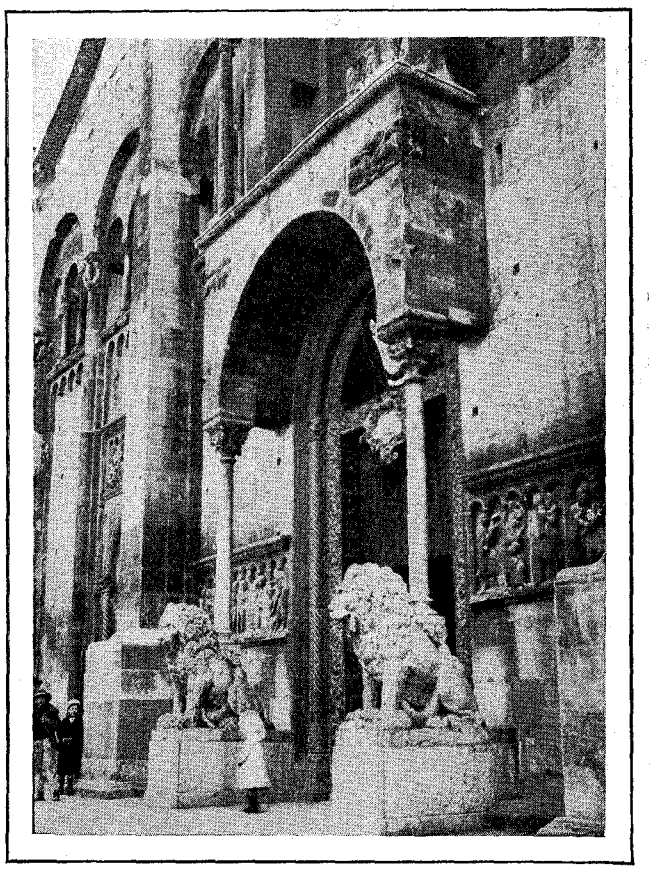
"It is interesting to note in this connection that when the early Christians were developing their ikonography and desired to express the significance of the various gospels in pictorial form, they represented Mark as a lion, because the story of Christ's life related by Mark laid especial emphasis upon his earthly power. John, presenting the spiritual character of the Savior, is symbolized as an eagle.

"The animal form once employed in religious representation and expressing the content of strength, it is likely that it was early introduced in the columnar fabric. It was appropriate to the imagery of the builders and had a certain fierce decorative value in a country where wild beasts were common. The persistency of artistic tradition is well illustrated in the way this curious form has been transmitted from nation to nation, long ago having lost its significance in imagery, but ever striking in effect. The Assyrians carved it on their decorative reliefs and the Etruscans carried it to Italy. The portal of the Romanesque cathedral at Verona exhibits its employment in this transitional style. In both the lower and upper colonnades of the entrance broadly treated grotesques support small Corinthianesque columns. All through Northern and Eastern Italy, during this period, this imported Hittite motif was frequently used. The designing of ecclesiastical furniture, such as pulpits, provided an opportunity for introducing this seemingly popular theme. Typical of a number of Byzanto-Romanesque examples is the very decorative pulpit in the Cathedral at Ravello, executed 1200 A.D. The realistic Southern school of carving is responsible for the lifelike rendering of the lions. The tortionals (twisted columns) are resplendent with brilliant glass mosaic. Inlays of mosaic of a guilloche pattern embellish the parapet. This detail, as well as the lectern eagle support and the columns with the striding lion bases, was of Hittite origin. The Prior's Door of Ely Cathedral, England, illustrates the introduction of the Hittite column form into English Norman work. The Prior's Door is a good example of that period of the English Norman during which there was a recrudescence of the Italianized Saxon of Eastern England.

"In Italy, again, the pulpit that Nicolas Pisano carved for the Baptistry of Pisa gave Renaissance expression to the ancient Hittite theme."

The Hittites, it has been proved, used the composition which employs the two lions rampant familiar to students from the Gate of the Lionesses at Mycenæ. The writer goes back into a remoter past for the origin of this motif:

"The animals are represented in low relief, standing on either side of an engaged Minoan column, their fore legs resting upon a high plinth. Phrygian reliefs at Arslan Kaia show the Mother Goddess between rampant lions and at Ayazaen a colossal carving represents two threatening lions, their front paws resting upon the lintel of the tomb entrance, as tho on a plinth. Between them rises a vertical engaged shaft apparently crowned with a capital. The absence of inscriptions renders the dating of the work uncertain, but what is significant is that the work exists in the region that was under Hittite domination from 1200 to 800 B.C. and the assumption is warranted that the form is a continuance of a more ancient Hittite type which had its origin in the naturalistic religion of that people.



PORCH OF CATHEDRAL OF VERONA,

Showing in the base of the columns the development by the Italian builders of the lion motif of the Hittites.

"Archeologists are on the continual lookout for the discovery of a bilingual inscription that will throw a light upon Hittitology as the Rosetta stone did upon the hieroglyphic literature of Egypt. The researches of Professor Jensen have demonstrated with a good deal of surety that the modern Armenian is the survival of the ancient Hittite tongue. For almost everything that is known in the Hittite language is Old Armenian in form."

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WON FROM THE STAGE BY THE SALVATION ARMY

A STORY from Germany of the recent conversion of the popular singing actress, Frau Hedwig Wangel, recalls in some respects the story of *Peg Woffington* as told by Charles Reade, or in broader outlines that of George Moore's operatic heroine, *Evelyn Inness*. Frau Wangel, says *The War Cry* (New York), has been one of the leading stage favorites of Berlin, Frankfort, and other German cities. She is said to be an actress of great emotional powers, her talent having won her "admiration of the best class wherever she has appeared." Last August she went by chance to a Salvation-Army meeting. The usual invitation was given, and "Frau Wangel, who had been strangely moved by the simple yet eloquent words of the speaker, was one of the first to come forward." She then fell upon her knees, continues this narrative, "and offered up an impassioned prayer for forgiveness and acceptance. The scene was a surprize to her friends, but the brilliant and talented actress was never so much in earnest." We read further:

Courtesy of "The War Cry.

FRAU HEDWIG WANGEL,

A German opera-singer who has renounced the stage after her conversion at a Salvation-Army meeting.

"Naturally, the conversion of Hedwig Wangel, the popular actress, created a sensation not only in Frankfort, but in other German cities. On August 31 she went to Munich, where she had to fulfil an engagement at a leading theater. Three days later she went to Berlin, where she was announced to play the rôle of *Martha*. These engagements she felt compelled to fill, as they had been previously arranged and could not be canceled without serious trouble and loss. Meanwhile, her every thought was of her new spiritual experience, which brought with it a certain religious exaltation. She felt impelled, at whatever sacrifice, to cut loose from the stage. Her friends and her husband opposed this, but she swept their objections aside. Her decision brought about a temporary domestic separation; but she had seen a new light and had resolved to follow it at whatever cost. 'After that last performance of "Faust,"' she said, 'I left the stage, never again to enter the temple of my art, as I have now consecrated myself to God.'

"In a remarkable farewell letter to her fellow artists, Frau Wangel gave a new revelation of the change that had been wrought in her heart and life by the converting and transforming power of the Holy Spirit. To these former colleagues she wrote, in substance:

"'My dear Friends: Peace be with you! This is a thing which you should recall whenever you think of me. When you speak of me, your words will not have the same sound as in the past. If in the past I have fought for truth with means that were tainted, I ask you now, the friends and colleagues of my shameful vocation, not to take it as an example. Truth does not come to us by human efforts; it is of God alone, and the Bible is his holy Word.'

"She did not wish 'to write a thesis,' the letter explained. She knew that in every man's breast there is a cry for deliverance from vice, for liberation from the chains of error and sin, and a desire to learn the mysteries which surround us. Even Nietzsche had exprest this desire when he declared that eternity alone could contain the noblest joys of which the human heart could conceive."

JOURNALISM ACCORDING TO CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

CHRISTIAN Science has led its adherents to look upon the modern newspaper in a way entirely different from what they did "in the old thought." "Anything like the exploitation of evil is so foreign to their religious teachings," says Judge John D. Works in *The Christian Science Journal* (Boston, January), that "the publication of sensational items detailing disorders of any kind, grates upon their sensibilities." Christian Scientists, along with others, "desire to keep abreast of the times," but "when one takes up his paper in the morning and sees the flaunting head-lines designed to attract attention to the crimes, accidents, strife, discord, and misfortunes that have taken place within the preceding twenty-four hours, he feels like laying the paper aside and living in ignorance, if it is necessary to see these things in order to be informed." The writer confesses to a form of optimism that is not wide-spread. Thus:

"We live in the hope that the time is coming when the publishers of newspapers will learn that it is unwise and unprofitable to make public the crimes, misfortunes, and misery of the world. Many of them deplore what they consider the necessity for publishing these things, but they maintain that it is necessary because the people want this kind of news; therefore the paper which fails to supply this want must fail. If this be true, it is a sad commentary on the intelligence, morality, and feelings of the reading public. Is it true? If it is, who but the newspapers have fed and cultivated, if not created, this morbid perverted taste and desire for sensational news? It must be conceded that such publications can benefit no one, unless it be the publisher, and that only in a purely commercial way, for if the reading of such news is demoralizing to the reader, as it surely is, it can be no less so to the publisher—a penalty too great merely for the purpose of material gain. . . . . .

"Occasionally a protest arises against this kind of news and the management of newspapers in general, and in some instances the protester, in the person of some reformer or minister of the gospel, has for one day been allowed to publish and manage a certain newspaper, and dictate what it shall contain, as an example of what it should be. That is good for one day, but it is futile as an attempt to stem the tide of evil publications that come from the press. The day following the paper returns to its wallow and continues, as its publishers believe, to make money by degrading the paper and those who furnish the articles, as well as its readers, by spreading abroad evil and devastating news that should be completely suppressed for the public good and for the protection of those whose misfortunes are thus exposed. Just lately, as announced in the public press, a minister of one of the churches in Pasadena, Cal., has been granted this privilege of publishing one of the papers of that city for one day, to show how a newspaper should be run, an experience which will serve to advertise the paper and the minister and his church, if nothing more."

The writer naturally turns to *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston) as an exemplar of what a paper should be. As a paper "which contains nothing that can distress or bring shame or sorrow to any person written about, or convey evil suggestion or hurtful information to any of its readers," it is declared a success. It differs from its fellow journals "only in that it strives to include in its columns such information as its readers should know and remember, and to exclude the things they should never hear, or should seek to forget if they have already heard them." Further:

"It is often claimed for newspapers that they are great educators, a claim which may easily be exaggerated, because of a woful lack of confidence in the accuracy and sincerity of the information they impart, even when it is instructive or enlightening in its character. Add to this the fact that most of the information it imparts had much better not be taken in at all, and its character as an educator of the public is greatly marred. Doubtless there are many journalists, upright and sincere men, who would welcome the day when they could exclude from their columns all such objectionable matter as we have been considering, and thus enter upon the true and elevating work of the newspaper."

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OUR HUMOR FALSELY SO-CALLED

IN spite of all our reputation for humor—American humor—it seems that we haven't and never have had the real thing. We have had a variety of professional jokers who have skimmed lightly over the surface of life and picked up odds and ends of action, incident, character, and foible to crack jokes about. All these jokes die with the thing that suggested them and our humor as a body of literature is a collection of dead-and-dry bones. This is putting crudely what Mr. Van Wyck Brooks puts more gracefully in a recent book called "The Wine of the Puritans," which takes a glance at many of our problems of life and literature—our humor being one of them. But Mr. Brooks isn't at all discouraged over the fact that we haven't the real thing so far. He is "perfectly sure that we are on the edge of an age of satire," and "the great satirist will show us that we are nearly as big and strong as we supposed ourselves"—only "he will teach us to be quiet about it." This humorist, it appears, is to appropriate the right to make all the noise, for, says Mr. Brooks, "he will laugh so loud at things American that the whole continent shall hear him." Then "when he has got us all into his good-humored, fatherly confidence, he will show us what a big overgrown rowdy we have been." The men whom we have before this looked upon as humorists, it seems, "don't carry on the great tradition of humor." Mr. Brooks goes on:

"As a general thing they don't depend upon being true to life, upon creating characters that strike us because they are so absurdly true, as upon whiling away the time with puns and conundrums and all sorts of extravagant conceits (like 'Captain Stormfield's Visit to Heaven') which strike us because they are so absurdly *untrue*. The great tradition of humor is to play through life interpreting our days to us. In our humor we seek not life itself, but a refuge from life—not something that will make our days more fresh and real to us, but something that will transport us somewhere, anywhere to make us happily forget our days. Not only does the present moment seem less desirable than any other moment, but we spurn any kind of thought that will make the present desirable. So our humor is not the humor of *ex*traction from life but of *dis*traction from life.

"Well, certainly the humor of Rabelais, Cervantes, Addison, and Thackeray is largely a comment on principles and traits of unchanging human nature. Very often it serves to satirize a temporary overemphasis of certain human tendencies, or to speak the special humors of a single race. But in the main it seeks to picture man as in all times and places he ought to be, by leading before a kind of high court of genial justice men and measures that stand for what man ought not to be. It cuts away all variations from the normal type.

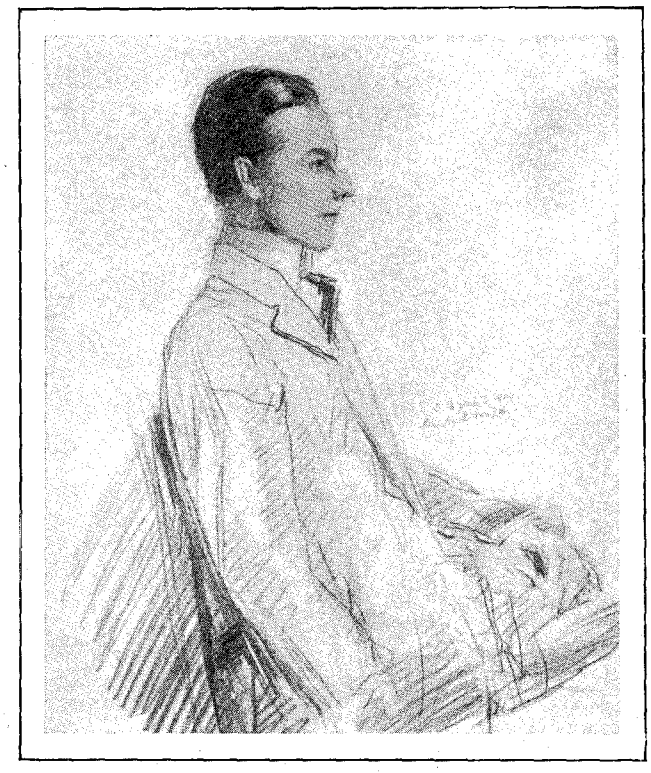
"And the humorist ought to make people not only see but love what is true and normal.

"Yes, he ought to have a perception of the truth not in the mind merely, with its logical realization that what is normal is also useful to the general good, but that perception of the heart also which is the final blossom of a long evolution of dead minds sadly familiar in their day with the weakness and error that lead men aside. It will convince people not merely because it is just, but because its justice is tempered with an understanding of the ways and the delights of injustice.

"But our humor is a kind which has neither past nor future, but only the moment of its flash, a humor not sprung from genial soil nor reflecting the tears and smiles of dead generations, not the humor of sentiment or pathos—it is a humor of light rather than heat, a humor of the pure intelligence, so harsh that if it exprest an enduring mood it would be cynical. It is often what we call dry humor—the kind which rustles through a man's lips without being tinged with blood from his heart, flaring up electrically for its occasion and subsiding gray and chilly, scintillating out of a sordid background, a humor of shifts and grit, common sense and bitter pluck. It implies nothing, it indicates no philosophy of life. It fits the need of the moment and passes with the moment."

Even as our humor has "drifted apart and ceased to be an expression of life," so our "humorists are homeless, nameless vagrants." We read:

"Nameless! Yes, that is a very significant thing about them all. They never write under their own names. Mark Twain, Artemus Ward, Josh Billings, Mr. Dooley—they have never spoken through their own lips. Each creates a character to embody his philosophy as if it were something apart from himself. There is something



VAN WYCK BROOKS.
From a drawing by J. B. Yeats.

Mr. Brooks declares that our humorists "hinge their wit to short moments of time, never commenting on life, or even upon American life, as it is permanently."

very odd about this, for these few names represent one of our traditions. I should say that nearly a hundred American wits have spoken through masks of this sort, concealing their own grim, laborious, and often decidedly unhumorous personalities behind them. Think of Mozis Addums and Q. K. Philander Doesticks and Orpheus C. Ker and Petroleum V. Nasby and Bill Arp. All those and dozens more must have felt either that there lay in their humor something unworthy of their own respectable names—David Ross Locke, Seba Smith, and the like—or else that such ordinary names were not worthy of their humor. But I think that humor ought not to be a respecter of names.

"Their humor is in some way apart from themselves. And then again, they are not attached to any corner of the soil. They have no homes. They apparently have no ancestors. They wander about from New York to Ohio and the Mississippi, jesting about anything that comes to their notice as if they had dropt from the skies. They have no connection with anything.

"And then again, they never comment on life in general, but only on the event of the moment that comes and goes—and when the event passes, the humor passes with it. You would be surprized to open an early Dooley book and find how many of the essays are totally unintelligible, because in their day they depended upon the vivid presence of certain events which are quite forgotten. An almost countless number of war-time humorists were utterly forgotten thirty years ago for just this reason. . . . It reminds me of the days when I read the comedies of Plautus and Terence—whenever I stumbled on a particularly difficult problem in syntax I knew it was a joke. But there is a difference, for Terence's jokes did not depend for their meaning on any local event of the year 160 B.C.—or whenever it was, but were perfectly intelligible as long as Latin was a familiar spoken language. Our humorists hinge their wit to short moments of time, never commenting on life, or

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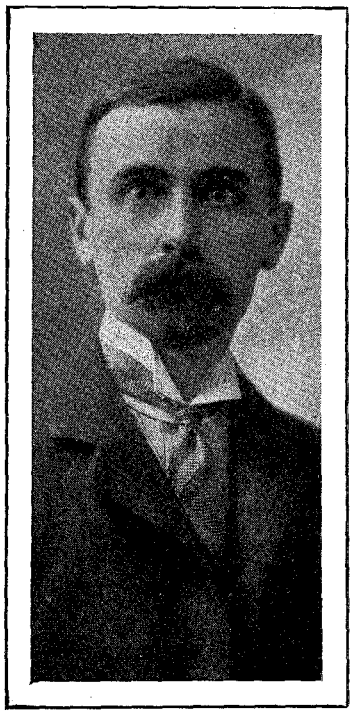
even upon American life, as it is permanently. To be read broadcast across one decade they sacrifice their chance of being read lengthwise down many decades. Josh Billings and Petroleum V. Nasby will live not as humorists but as minor characters of American fiction. Whatever truth there is in them is the truth of a single decade. They reflect no permanent American traits."

BOOKSELLING AS A LEARNED PROFESSION

THERE are still people left to lament the merging of the bookstore with the general purveying of dry-goods and "notions." But the American bookstore of its palmiest days, when it encouraged poets and writers to make it their club, can hardly boast of such traditions as a Russian writer sets forth concerning the trade in his country. It is rare, says Mr. Ivan Narodny in *The Independent*, "that one could not find in a provincial bookshop something by Goethe, Shakespeare, Schopenhauer, Hugo, Ibsen, Poe, or Emerson." The reproductions of Rembrandt, Millet, Whistler, Boecklin, Repin, Verestchagin, and others, we are told, are also commonly kept on sale. And one always finds the best Russian authors and various editions of the classics. Mr. Narodny tells us further that the Russian bookseller is usually a man who has been in the university or college, but has chosen bookselling instead of a professional career. This, indeed, is his own personal history, in addition to which other things might be said. He was the literary associate of Gorky, also a prime mover in the Kronstadt rebellion. In consequence of these doings he fled to Germany, but later returned to Russia to help rescue a friend. This done, he again escaped and is now a political refugee in New York. The more pacific part of his career is given in his own words:



IVAN NARODNY,

Who illustrates the mercurial life of Russia as a peaceful bookseller and writer turned revolutionist and refugee.

"I became a bookseller in a small town of 5,000 inhabitants after I had been a writer of short stories, literary critic, and essayist. My bookshop contained over 5,000 books of various sorts, about 600 piano pieces and songs, and about 200 reproductions of the work of great Russian and European painters, etchings, and small drawings by local artists.

"My annual sales were from 10,000 to 12,000 rubles, two-thirds of which came from the books. I also managed all the song recitals, concerts, and other public entertainments of the town, which I considered as honorable perquisites, but for which I made no charge. This is customary in towns of this size. It is not so, however, in the larger cities like Kieff, Warsaw, Moscow, and St. Petersburg.

"Tho the greatest number of my customers were peasants, petty officials, and teachers, yet I disposed of books of high literary merit only. I sold mostly short stories, biographies, dramas, essays, and high-class novels, but I doubt if I disposed of as many as twenty sensational love stories or other boulevard fiction in the course of a year. None of my customers bought a sensational book merely as such or because of its decorative external appearance.

"The best liked Russian books during the time I was in trade were the short stories by Tchekhoff, the novels by Dostoyefsky and Korolenko, the essays by Tolstoy, the stories by Turgenef and Shtchedrin, the poems by Lermontoff and Pushkin, the dramas by Gogol, Tchekhoff, and some others. The most appreciated foreign playwrights I sold were Ibsen, Lessing, Hauptmann, and Maeterlinck.

"The biographies of Benjamin Franklin and Abraham Lincoln were the best-sellers among the American books. Other very popular American authors among my customers were Cooper, Poe, Longfellow, Mark Twain, and Emerson. Some of the living American authors well known in Russia are Jack London, Mark Twain, Upton Sinclair, and Edwin Markham.

"Certain of the Russian publishers have tried the publication of the most popular American novels, but they have entirely failed, because the Russian readers feel the lack of such psychological profoundness or ethical tendency as they have been educated to expect from their own novelists."

SUFFERINGS OF TENNYSON AND HOMER

WITH a man like Andrew Lang on the watch it is of course folly to pretend to have discovered a new thing or to have felt a new feeling. He will show you that what we call new is really but a commonplace of antiquity—stretching as far back as you may wish to go. So when the centenaries of last year seemed a good time to make new appraisements of old reputations, and some of these reputations came in for a good shaking up, Mr. Lang calmly tells us that Homer had the same treatment from the generation that followed him. Mr. Lang admits that he didn't spend much time over the centenary criticisms of Tennyson, but gathered in a general way that he was a "much-overrated poet," that he was "early Victorian," "respectable," and now "generally obsolete." He saw a heading of an article which appeared to be a protest against some well-meaning attempt to "whitewash Tennyson." Going on to speak out on this point of the new aversion to Tennyson and some others Mr. Lang writes in *The Illustrated London News* (January 1):

"I am not about to defend that great poet, being fixt in the faith. A great and various poet he was, tho, like others, subject to the influences of his age and his environment. He was not a Socialist, a profligate, or an atheist; and, like Shakespeare, he was a lover of England. These blemishes can not be denied, and by Socialists, atheists, rowdies, moralists whose cry is, 'Down with our country, right or wrong!' they can not be forgiven.

"But, if any old-fashioned admirer of Tennyson is pained by the derogatory remarks of whipper-snappers, he may take comfort in reflecting that this bitter reaction against a favorite poet of the previous generation, or, indeed, of any past generation, always does occur. I have read that Mr. Swinburne did not grant himself enough poetic license, did not kick up his heels and break bounds as much as a poet ought to do, either in art or in life. It appears that the late M. Paul Verlaine came nearer to the ideal. In the same way, with the generation after Byron, with Thackeray's generation, came a reaction against Byron, in which, later, Mr. Swinburne bore an active part. That Humpty Dumpty not all the King's horses and all the King's men can restore to a pedestal that was but a little lower than Shakespeare's. Mr. Pope also had his catastrophe, deserved or undeserved, and Shakespeare is now felt by men of genius to be a nuisance. But men of genius are not yet a majority, and I am not anxious about Shakespeare."

Meanwhile Mr. Lang, going serenely on, finds it pleasant to be able to say that "the aversion to great poets of past generations is not peculiarly modern." Knowing the classics as well as he does, he "had long perceived that the ancients kicked and kicked early and late and resolutely, against 'the father of the rest,' against Homer." Further:

"A strong coterie of young and superior persons in antiquity decided that Homer was a superstitious old party who believed in the gods, and a prejudiced old party who neglected to celebrate the glories of the Athenians and their colonists in Asia, the Ionians.

"We do not know when Homer lived, but it was before 770 B.C.

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At about that date the young poets of the Greek colonies on the Asian coasts set up a contradictory version of the tale of Troy.

Homer's prime favorite, Ulysses, was, they said, a coward, a shirk, an envious failure, who treacherously murdered a hero much superior to himself, named Palamedes, of whom Homer never mentions the highly respectable name. Homer's other favorite, Diomede, was represented, by the new young men, as the accomplice of Ulysses in murder; while Agamemnon was so unpatriotic that he refused to gratify public feeling by the sacrifice of his daughter Iphigeneia, whose very name is unknown to Homer. On the other hand, the patriotic kings of early Athens were always sacrificing their own daughters: one prince sacrificed three of his own on a single occasion.

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DR. C. W. SALEEBY,

One of the leading writers in the new field of physical philosophy called "eugenics."

"This reaction, then, set in as early as 770 B.C. Unluckily the Greeks at large did not think the poems of the new young men of genius worth preserving; only fragments of them survive; the rest have gone where the minor poets go.

"Still, the anti-Homeric school always continued to exist in a subterranean, forgotten way. They maintained that the true story of the Trojan had been the subject of a really great epic by the aforesaid Palamedes, who was unluckily murdered while angling, or was stoned to death on a false charge of treason (both stories were current) in the last year of the great expedition. This poem of Palamedes was suppressed by Agamemnon, but the sentiments continued to find expression in the works of the new school. Philostratus introduced the ghost of Protesilaus (the first man slain in the war), complaining that Homer had neglected the best and nefariously boomed the worst of the heroes.

ARNOLD BENNETT,

Who excels "in common sense and democratic sympathy" and is credited with producing "the novel of the year."

"The Athenian tragedians were of a similar opinion; Ulysses was a bad fellow, but Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides wrote a tragedy apiece in praise of the poetic and persecuted Palamedes. Numbers of pamphlets were written against Homer. They are lost. But the Romans, believing themselves to be descended from the Trojans, made a dead set at Homer's Greeks, and prose histories of the war, pretending to be by actual spectators, carried things to very sad lengths. Finally all the tales of these enemies of Homer were greedily assimilated by the poets of the Middle Ages, and, the tradition reaching Shakespeare, he made Ajax a monster of stupidity, and Achilles a conceited and cowardly bully. Dr. Brandes guesses that all this came from Shakespeare's jealousy of Chapman. Really he only threw the mud long prepared by the reaction against Homer."

LAST YEAR'S LITERARY VINTAGE

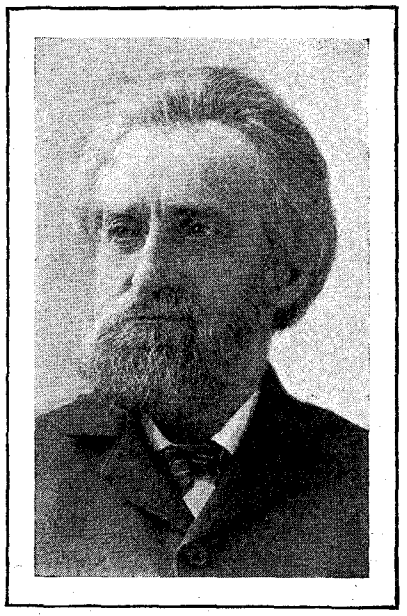
THE vintage of 1909 in the field of British and American letters shows not much to the credit of the American. At least this is how one literary editor sees it. Taking the wider survey which embraces England, "there are still very few volumes that one desires to protect against the moth of time." The stalls, it is said, are not crowded with "real books, 'books which take rank in our life with parents and lovers and passionate experiences.'" It is presumably Mr. Francis Hackett who speaks thus in *The Friday Literary Review* of the Chicago *Evening Post*, since he is the responsible voice in this very interesting supplement that is venturing several new features in the way of literary journalism. Mr. Hackett is a young Dublin writer who has lately become acclimated in this land. It may be that he has not yet entirely found his bearings in an alien soil, hence we may perhaps see the literature of the younger branch of the English family bulking smaller in the general estimate. He is not tender with the writers of "best sellers," saying:

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE,

The only American, says a Chicago writer, "whose fiction appears to be a genuine revelation of life and good art."

"Who wishes to recall the best sellers? They came, they sold, they are forgotten. Men like Richard Harding Davis and Robert W. Chambers have taken their cash for 1909 and let their credit go. If they have spread wide, they have spread thinly. No one remembers now their triumphs of 1905 or 1907. Their day is profitable but brief, and in comparison with more sincere, more realistic, more austere artists, they can expect no commendation.

"William Allen White is the only American whose fiction appears to be a genuine revelation of life, and good art. But England has contributed at least half a dozen splendid novels. Mr. De Morgan's book, 'It Never Can Happen Again,' is not finding full favor with the admirers of 'Joseph Vance,' yet surely this keen and humorous narrative deserves to be taken for itself. If not the brilliant member of the family, it manages easily to repay cultivation. 'Fraternity,' by John Galsworthy, has a fidelity to modern experience, a remorseless report of empty, selfish, and frustrated lives, that repels many people on the simple basis of their egoism. Mr. Galsworthy salivates the superficial person, but he is tonic for the sincere. H. G. Wells secured great but not inordinate attention with



NATHANIEL SHALER,

Who left behind him an autobiography that, like Stanley's, showed "fine individuality and moral purpose."

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'Tono-Bungay,' a novel not to be forgotten. 'Tono-Bungay' is infinitely more intelligent, more perceptive, more apprehensive, and comprehensive than the ordinary Victorian classic. It can be appreciated best by those who enjoy the honest inductions of a singularly eager mind. As a narrative it has exceptional interest. If it lacks anything it is poetry, meaning by poetry 'that fine particle within us that expands, rarefies, refines, raises our whole being.' Mr. Wells has added 'Ann Veronica,' to 'Tono-Bungay' this year and scored a second success of almost equal dimension.

"Mr. Arnold Bennett waited till 1909 to give 'The Old Wives' Tale' to Americans. This is probably the novel of the year. Not possessing one idea to Mr. Wells's twenty, Mr. Bennett yet seems vastly to excel in common sense and democratic sympathy.

"Mr. Frank Harris gave us two books this year, 'The Bomb' and 'The Man Shakespeare.' His novel is intensely exciting, and of particular interest to any such Chicagoans as are capable of vicarious anarchism. Of different character were Mr. Locke's 'Septimus' and Mr. Hewlett's clever modern romances, 'The Halfway House' and 'Open Country.' Sharing the sentimentalism of these and possessing more than the same charm, was M. Maeterlinck's 'The Blue Bird.'"

Turning into other fields there are more American names. If Mr. Hackett's statement of comparative values is to be taken, the proportion of serious literature to fiction is a new reading of the case for American letters. We find this:

"Out of much history and biography, what shall be remembered for itself? Two fragments of autobiography, Stanley's and Nathaniel Shaler's, had fine individuality and moral example. Carlyle's love letters, long withheld, were unique, if not romantically, at least psychologically. The home letters of General Sherman and the retrospections of John Bigelow did something to correct and sharpen our perspective of the Civil War.

"In the critical department Mr. Arthur Symons contributed his volume on 'The Romantic Movement in English Poetry,' a work of rare judgment and taste. Mr. Harris' book on Shakespeare has not satisfied the literary bigwigs, but no more challenging criticism of Shakespeare exists, and no exposition of Shakespeare has the same, may we say, anthropomorphic, intelligence. Mr. Chesterton's book on G. B. Shaw was iridescent with ideas, but scarcely sedulous or final enough. Miss Vernon Lee, perhaps too sedulous and final, collected a number of thoughtful and delightful papers on the subject of beauty in 'Laurus Nobilis.'

"Of direct interest to the citizen there is an increasing library, and in 1909 it has received valuable additions. Dr. C. W. Saleeby wrote several valuable surveys of the problems of hygiene, 'Health, Strength, and Happiness' and 'Parenthood and Race Culture.' Miss Jane Addams' essays on the spirit of youth have a philosophic no less than a civic interest. 'England and the English,' a smart book by Price Collier, may be mentioned as a work illustrating most admirably the anti-intellectual view of life, and the antidemocratic."

A NEW OUTBREAK OF TEMPERAMENT—We are threatened with an epidemic which for want of a better name it is necessary to call Wullneritis, says *The Musical Leader and Concert-Goer* (Chicago). The German singer Ludwig Wullner, of course, started the infection of which this paper writes further:

"Especially has it attacked the younger singers, altho conductors, pianists, readers, violinists, and vocalists generally, have a mild form of the disease, symptoms of which are found in the rolling of the eyes, spasmodic gestures, frenetic waving of the hair, and a generally disordered imagination. We are having a large dose of temperamental display and every little whippersnapper of a school singer is giving himself the airs of a tragedian. That which Dr. Wullner does with impunity, others may not dare. It is *his* expression of *his* art, but his imitators are really his detractors, for in them the grotesque is reached. They bring tragedy to a simple Mozart melody, forcing passion to tatters, in the belief that they are displaying temperament. . . . The noisier a tenor is, the better pleased is the audience. Never a thought is there as to the real lack of art or to the uncouthness of shouting at the top of his voice; so long as he makes the welkin ring his success is assured."

FLOUTING THE OLD MASTERS

THE man who deliberately sets about "forming a library" feels a moral obligation toward "the masters." They must stand in complete sets, usually in leather bindings, in the best places on the shelves. We have always treated these worthies decorously, perhaps deferentially, even if we haven't taken them to our hearts. Not often is found a man with the courage to flout them. But Mr. Tudor Jenks does something of this sort in a recent number of the Chicago *Interior*. Talking of fiction he has "grave doubts," whether, on considering the true purpose of the art of fiction, "the wisdom of Solomon might not award the palm of success in fulfilling that purpose, to the 'current trash' rather than to the more ponderous respectabilities which critics have belabored us into worshiping—at least with lip-service." This writer protests that he isn't carrying on a "literary discussion," and, at most, seems to care only to speak out the feelings of the average man or woman, imprest with the common desire 'to read something,' who is glancing about the shelves of a library in search of something to read."

Mr. Jenks gives us the results of his first impact:

"We will suppose that, like most of us, this hungry reader has been brought up with the fear of the classics before his eyes, that the inclination, as a result of the early bending of the twig, is toward the shelves where are ranged in long rows the backs of the so-called 'masters of fiction'—Fielding, Thackeray, Dickens, Bulwer-Lytton, Trollope, Wilkie Collins, Dumas, and—may we not say 'the rest'? In reading the backs of these books 'by title,' as bills are read in legislatures, one gets certain general impressions arising from the memory of past reading, and it is but fair to make the confession that very often the result is a—feeling of boredom.

"It is not that each of these authors has not written works that by any standard must be recognized as masterpieces; but, unfortunately, their fame has been won rather by detached scenes, by the force of bulky plots, by power of characterization, or by the ability to enchain the reader's attention."

Such things are called good, but the ancient convention of the three-decker novel insured dulness. The publishers demanded length, the author had to respond by sandwiching his story with whatever intellectual meat he was best the master of, and the reader of to day is justified, so Mr. Jenks asserts, "in saying that he has a right to seek reading unmixt with matter that is not purely fiction, whether that matter be useful knowledge, moral instruction, or literary play." Mr. Jenks goes on:

"Unfortunately, too often the nature of the filling, tho it does not interfere with the power of the fiction, does give tone to a novel. This it is which has made Thackeray caviare to the general. They revolt from his pseudo-cynical reflections, and they can not escape from them. The super-general equally revolt from the sentimental platitudes and easy trickery of Dickens. Neither class can welcome the passé philosophy of Lytton, nor can they find to-day in the character-drawing of Wilkie Collins anything to differentiate him from thousands of modern clever literary craftsmen. . . . . .

"The modern writer of fiction is still to a certain extent subject to the superstition of length; but tho publishers continue to demand bulk, they have learned how by large type and wide spacing, to say nothing of thick paper, to build up the simulacrum of a book seeming to promise days of reading, tho really the sprinter reader can make the 'finis' goal in a two-hour dash. And in taking up a modern book the reader is aware that he runs little danger of boredom if only he have sense enough to steer clear of those novels which the literary critics recommend. Most of our popular books are good stories with the literary filling eliminated. It is true that they are mere sketches; it is true that they seldom rise to the snow-line above which tower the brightest achievements of past masters in the literary art. But if they do not touch the heart, they pleasantly tickle the fancy; if they do not move the soul, they keep the mind from wandering. They present to the vision a set of moving pictures having all the cinematograph charm—real life in miniature, familiar scenes presented in new form. Or, if not realistic, they please us, as grandma's fairy tales please children, by feeding the fancy without troubling it about literary form."

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Addleshaw, Percy. Sir Philip Sidney. 8vo, pp. 381. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

The times of Elizabeth were times of great and splendid things in the island kingdom. They were times of movement and pageant and individual achievement. Great scope was afforded by the circumstances of the day for the development and assertion of personality in the great and gifted, among whom Sir Philip Sidney is to be reckoned. He was a man consummately learned for his time—a poet and a statesman. His end at Zutphen was surrounded by a halo of unique and never-forgotten glory. These points are all well brought out in this sketch as interesting as a romance, and as faithful to history as research and powerful description can make it. The background of Sir Philip's life and the characters and works of his contemporaries and friends at home and abroad are put in to enhance and emphasize the significance of the central figure. The book is, so far, a group of distinguished portraits, among which that of Sidney stands out as the most prominently brilliant.

Arnold, Sir Edwin. The Light of the World; or, The Great Consummation. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 215. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Austin, Major Herbert H. A Scamper Through the Far East. Pp. 332. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

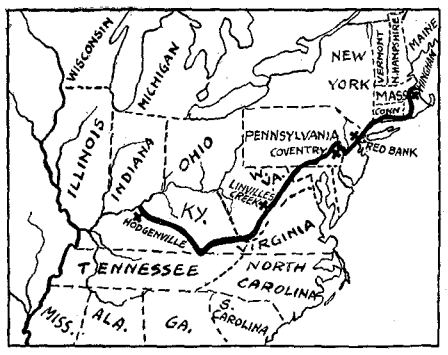
This book is by an English army officer who describes the countries of Manchuria, Korea, and Japan, which were visited on a return trip to India after a leave of absence spent in England. He uses the term "scamper" advisedly, as is seen by the statement that in four months' time 20,000 miles were covered.

Having reached Manchuria via the Trans-Siberian Railroad, the author proceeded to visit the principal battlefields of the late Russo-Japanese War, in connection with which detailed descriptions of the battles themselves are given. He conjectures about the political future of the country, which he asserts is one of the big problems of the East. Comments upon people and customs are interspersed with accounts of social and diplomatic functions. The viceroy of Manchuria is represented as a most gracious host. Educational affairs are dealt with interestingly, and after an extended investigation of the Manchurian schools, the writer is convinced that the youth of the country is being well taken care of.

HENRY ABBEY,

Author of several volumes of verse, his latest, "A Dream of Love," having appeared this winter.

Korea is made the subject of two pleasing chapters, a perusal of which leads one to the conclusion that the name sometimes given to the little peninsula, "The Land of Morning Calm," is somewhat of



From Learned's "Abraham Lincoln, An American Migration."

MAP SHOWING THE MIGRATIONS OF LINCOLN'S ANCESTORS

From Massachusetts to Kentucky, crosses (×) indicating points at which they settled.

a misnomer. In regard to the possession of this debatable land, Major Austin is inclined to favor the Japanese. Much sentimental sympathy, he says, has been wasted upon the Koreans, who have abundantly proved that they are incapable of self-government.

Moving on to Japan, the writer visits the principal cities, and takes a walking tour through the Japanese highlands encircling Fuji-Yama. Military maneuvers at Nara come in for lengthy treatment. In fact the work throughout is plainly that of a military man. There are about thirty exceptionally clear illustrations and two valuable maps showing the route of travel through the three countries visited.

Baker, Cornelia. The Magic Image from India. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 163. Philadelphia: Edward Stern & Co. $1.25.

Bell, Ernest A. [Editor.] War on the White-Slave Trade. A Book Designed to Awaken the Sleeping and to Protect the Innocent. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 481. Chicago: Charles C. Thompson Co. $1.50.

Bell, Lilian. The Concentrations of Bee. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 322. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Burke, Mary C. School-Room Echoes. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 215. Boston: Richard G. Badger $1.50.

Burnett, Frances Hodgson. Emily Fox-Seton. Pp. 430. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

"Emily Fox-Seton" is a combination of Mrs. Burnett's two stories, "The Making of a Marchioness" and "The Methods of Lady Walderhurst." At the beginning of the novel, the heroine, tho well born, is in reduced circumstances and dependent for a living upon certain genteel patrons. Through one of these she is introduced to the world of fashion of which Lord Walderhurst is the social lion. The victim of designing mothers and ambitious daughters, he turns with relief to the refreshing simplicity and kindliness of Emily Fox-Seton and gains her consent to become his wife. Cold, unemotional bridegroom tho he is, he makes his new marchioness perfectly happy. How his own deep affection is eventually awakened is pleasingly told. All goes well until the heir presumptive to the title, a distant relative, begins his diabolical plotting against the life of Lady Walderhurst during the absence of her husband in India. From this point the story gains in interest with every succeeding chapter until the final denouement is reached.

The characters are drawn to the life. Especially good is the elderly, eccentric Lady Maria Bayne with her shrewd common sense and colossal selfishness. Except for a slight leaning toward the melodramatic, the novel possesses Mrs. Burnett's usual happy qualities of style. There are eight illustrations representing the principal personages introduced.

Butler, Elizabeth Beardsley. Women and the Trades. 8vo, pp. 440. New York: Charities Publication Committee. $2.

The Russell Sage Foundation appropriated a certain sum toward the expenses of investigating and recording the condition of women workers in Pittsburg, with a view to helping the amelioration of their condition. The results are recorded in the present interesting volume. The author has made a most elaborate compilation, which includes a description of the conditions under which women work in the food-production trades, needle trades, and metal-working, with a summary of the wages, hours, health, and economic foothold of the female operatives. The work is profusely illustrated and furnished with a bibliography and index.

Carrington, Hereward. Eusapia Palladino. 8vo, pp. 353. New York: B. W. Dodge & Co. $2.

The names of the author and subject of this volume have both been much in the mouths of the public, and have furnished the text of a great deal of newspaper discussion. Mr. Carrington is an experienced juggler or prestidigitateur and ought to know what he is writing about. All who are interested in the matters he here treats will eagerly welcome this volume.

Carson, W. E. Mexico, the Wonderland of the South. 8vo, pp. 439. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Mexico has always been a land of romance. Mr. Carson has shown us how, at the present time, it may be looked upon as a wonderland. Even the despotism of a Diaz can not rob the sunshine of its splendor, the scenery of its charm, or the antiquities of their interest. This was the opinion of the author of the work before us, which is a book of travel pure and

From Davey's "Nine Days' Queen."

LADY JANE GREY.

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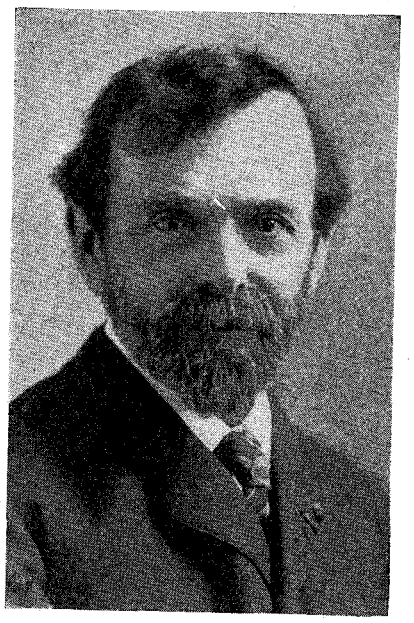
simple, whose illustrations bring the aspect of the region vividly before us. At the present moment the appearance of this beautiful volume is especially opportune, when the affairs of Central America are at-



GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM,
Author of "Abraham Lincoln, the People's Leader."

tracting all eyes to southward of the Rio Grande.

Carus, Dr. Paul. The Pleroma. An Essay on the Origin of Christianity. 12mo, pp. 163. Chicago: Open Court Pub. Co.

Castle, Agnes and Egerton. Diamonds Cut Paste. Pp. 369. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Very different from the dashing, romantic tales of the "Prisoner of Zenda" order commonly associated with the names of Mr. and Mrs. Castle is this novel of modern society life in England. It relates the efforts of Lady Gertrude Esdale to win back the affections of her susceptible husband whose errant fancy, during a protracted stay in India, has been caught by the charms of a flattering, little widow bearing the euphonious name of Emerald Fanny Lancelot. The method employed by Lady Gertrude to outwit her rival is one that has become popular with novelists and playwrights of late. Instead of precipitating a crisis at the start, the wife extends a gracious invitation to the adventuress to make her a prolonged visit, rightly divining that under his own roof her husband will quickly be cured of his folly. It is a case of "diamonds cut paste" throughout and even Sir Reginald's rather dull comprehension does not fail to distinguish the true from the spurious. A vivid character-sketch of Coralie Jamieson, a family connection who helped to bring about the desired end, enlivens the narrative. A secondary love story, replete with the freshness and joy of youth, involves the daughter of the house, Norah, and her boyish lover.

While there may be justifiable skepticism regarding the working out of such a marital problem in real life as is here presented, the story sounds plausible enough in the telling. Herein the authors demonstrate once more their recognized ability to write an interesting, entertaining novel.

Conyngton, Mary. How to Help. 8vo, pp. 367. The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

The old idea of charity as consisting in a generous free-will offering of the rich to the poor, an offering or gift for which the poor had no claim, and no right to expect, is now obsolete. Benevolence and beneficence have now been supplanted by the word justice. The present work is written on the basis that the poor have a right to be provided for or to be taught how to make provision for themselves and those dependent on them. The poor are to be helped, and Mary Conyngton, writing from a full knowledge of her subject derived from wide investigation, comes to the conclusion that preventive measures are the best for raising the submerged section of the proletariat. This implies an admission that the social organization of the country has been such that these *miserables* have been permitted to sink by those who might have had the power to keep them up, and that now is the time for preventing more of our fellow countrymen and fellow countrywomen from falling into that gulf of helpless destitution from which we hear cries incessantly arising as from the Malebolge of Dante's Hell.

The book will prove a practical handbook to the busy men and women who feel or ought to feel some responsibility for a right treatment of that want and desolation which appeal to them from every side. It is written with sympathy, knowledge, common sense, and completeness.

Davey, Richard. The Nine Days' Queen. Pp. 372. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

The author has aimed to present the personal, rather than the political, side of the history of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey. This plan has been faithfully adhered to and the reader's interest is centered not in familiar historic data, but in the motives of those men and women who pushed their unwilling victim to her early doom. History has seldom, if ever, recorded a sadder picture than that of this "nine days' queen," who, born of harsh, unnatural parents, wedded to an emotional boy for whom she felt no affection, and the tool of ambitious plotters, suffered a penalty out of all proportion to her mistakes.

In compiling the work, Mr. Davey has exhausted all available sources of information both in England and on the Continent, and has thus constituted himself an authority on this subject. He has corrected certain erroneous but commonly accepted impressions regarding Lady Jane Grey, showing among other things that her gentler qualities were offset by genu-

FRANCES LITTLE.
Author of "Little Sister Snow."

ine Tudor characteristics. Incidentally, one gains a comprehensive view of the leading events of the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and that of Lady Jane herself.

The volume is illustrated and contains a scholarly introduction by Martin Hume.

Delacombe, H. The Boys' Book of Airships. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 244. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Donahey, Mary Dickerson. Down Spider Web Lane. A Fairy Tale. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 130. Philadelphia: Edward Stern & Co. $1.25.

Dow, Ethel C. The Proud Roxana. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 130. Philadelphia: Edward Stern & Co. $1.25.

Duncan, Norman. Higgins—A Man's Christian. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 116. New York: Harper & Bros.

Eaton, Seymour (Paul Piper). Teddy B and Teddy G, the Bear Detectives. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 178. Philadelphia: Edward Stern & Co. $1.50.

Emerson, Edward Waldo, and **Forbes,** Waldo Emerson. [Edited by.] Journals of Ralph Waldo Emerson. 8vo, 2 vols., pp. 541–594. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.75 net per vol.

These two volumes form the first instalment of the autobiographical record which Emerson began in boyhood and continued through fifty years of his active life. They include the years between 1820 and 1832. The principal features that strike us in reading this diary is its thoroughness, its preciseness, and its beauty of diction. The writer seems to be talking to himself, as to a sufficient audience, while he chronicles especially the details of his intellectual experience. The books out of which his mind drank the water of its life, the atmosphere, social, scholastic, and religious, which he lived are all described. We know now what his habits were, what doubts shook and purged his soul, what was the steady purpose that guided his life. He seems never to be afraid to acknowledge that he had outgrown this or that conviction, or cast aside as useless to himself some book which others valued. The development of his style, as well as the emancipation of his mind, may also be traced in these diaries.

But what strikes us most in reading

(*Continued on page 152*)

ANNE WARNER.
Author of "Your Child and Mine."

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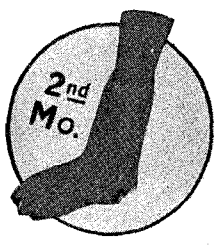
Hose That Wear Six Months Cost Less Than Hose That Wear Two

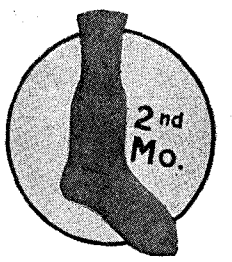
Common Hose — **Holeproof Hose**

To get the *same amount of wear*, you've got to buy at *least two* pairs of ordinary hose for every *one* pair of *genuine "Holeproof."*

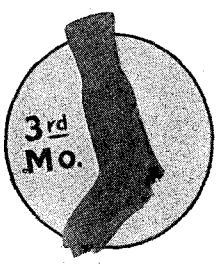
Don't simply pay 25 cents to 50 cents for a pair of hose. Get six months' hosiery *wear* for the money.

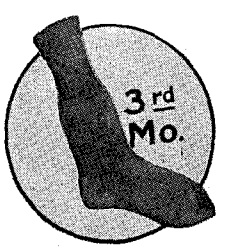
There's six months' wear *guaranteed* in every six pairs of genuine *Holeproof* Hose.





FAMOUS Holeproof Hosiery FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN





First understand that we have had 32 years of hose-making experience. The "Holeproof" process is the result.

Then, we know the best yarns and *buy* only the best, regardless of what we must pay.

Last year our yarns cost us an average of 63 cents per pound. As a result of advances this year in the market price of yarns—

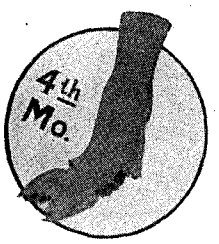
We Now Pay an Average *Seventy* Cents

The grade of the yarn is exactly the same as last year's—the very best we can buy—made from the choicest Sea Island and imported Egyptian cottons.

We use a selected 3-ply yarn of very fine individual strands.

We could buy coarse 2-ply yarn for 30 cents a pound less than ours costs and save many thousands of dollars a year.

But 3-ply is stronger, finer and softer. We now spend $33,000 a year simply for inspection—to see that each pair is perfect after completion. Such is our pride in the hose.



Six Million Pairs

The demand for "Holeproof" today is so great that we make 20,000 pairs a day.

That means 6,000,000 pairs this year—the largest business of its kind in the world.

It has grown so because, through our infinite skill and the use of the best materials we have made the *very finest hose on the market.*

So Look for "Holeproof" on the Toe

If you want the genuine, you must be sure to do that.

There are, of course, imitations. And most of them are wrongly called "holeproof hose." If you merely ask for "Holeproof" you may get hose made by an amateur maker—made with a 2-ply yarn.

Look on the toe for the *name* "Holeproof" and for the *trade-mark* shown below.

Sold in Your Town

The genuine "Holeproof" is sold in your town. We'll tell you the dealers' names on request. Or we'll *ship direct* where we have no dealer, charges prepaid, on receipt of remittance.

Write for our free book, "How to Make Your Feet Happy."

Holeproof Sox—6 pairs, $1.50. Medium and light weight. Black, black with white feet, light and dark tan, navy blue, pearl gray, lavender, light blue, green, gun metal and mode. Sizes, 9 to 12. Six pairs of a size and weight in a box. All one color or assorted as desired.

Holeproof Sox (extra light weight)—6 pairs, $2.00. Mercerized. Same colors as above.

Holeproof Lustre-Sox—6 pairs, $3.00. Finished like silk. Extra light weight. Black, navy blue, light and dark tan, pearl gray, lavender, light blue, green, gun-metal, flesh color and mode. Sizes, 9 to 12.

Holeproof Full-Fashioned Sox—6 pairs, $3.00. Same colors and sizes as Lustre-Sox.

Holeproof Silk Sox—3 pairs, $2.00. Guaranteed for 3 months—warranted pure silk. (31)

Holeproof Stockings—6 pairs, $2.00. Medium weight. Black, tan, black with white feet, pearl gray, lavender, light blue and navy blue. Sizes, 8 to 11.

Holeproof Lustre-Stockings—6 pairs, $3.00. Finished like silk. Extra light weight. Tan, black, pearl gray, lavender, light blue and navy blue. Sizes 8 to 11.

Boys' Holeproof Stockings—6 pairs, $2.00. Black and tan. Specially reinforced knee, heel and toe. Sizes, 5 to 11.

Misses' Holeproof Stockings—6 pairs, $2.00. Black and tan. Specially reinforced knee, heel and toe. Sizes, 5 to 9½. These are the best children's hose made today.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office, 1906

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Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

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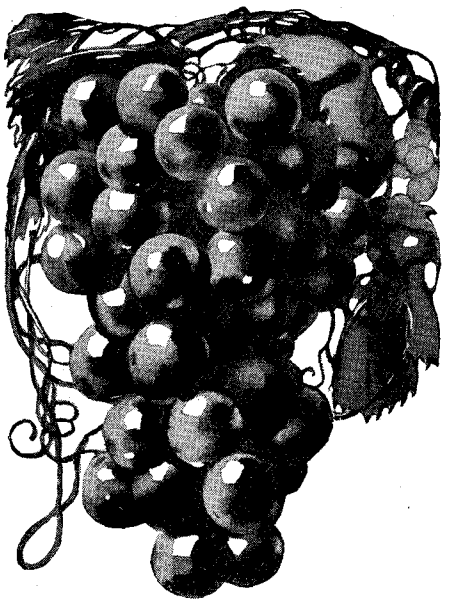

WE wait until our grapes have fully ripened on the vines. We insist upon the best of all the Concords grown in the famous Chautauqua Grape Belt.

The grapes used for Welch's are inspected before they are received, washed before they are stemmed, and stemmed before they are pressed. No water is added.

We sterilize and store the juice in new bottles within a few hours after the grapes are gathered.

In this way we get, without adulterants or preservatives, the flavor, freshness and richness which distinguish Welch's Grape Juice from all other brands.

Welch's Grape Juice

is the choice of the careful housewife, the thoughtful mother and the discriminating hostess, for serving at meal time or between meals as a beverage or in the form of a dainty dessert or an unfermented punch.

IF your dealer doesn't keep Welch's, send $3.00 for trial dozen pints, express prepaid East of Omaha. Booklet of forty delicious ways of using Welch's Grape Juice, free. Sample 3-oz. bottle by mail 10c.

The Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 150)

these diaries is the immense time that must have been spent in these self-communings. We are impress with the fact that all the vast range of reading which the poet and philosopher pursued merely furnished material which he worked up into ideas and results of his own. No load of learned fuel could choke and extinguish the great spark of his natural genius. His thirst for knowledge was not to be slaked by anything but the convictions which he personally arrived at by rejecting or modifying the thoughts of others or melting them so as to cast them into the mold which his mind had made wherewith to fashion works of art transcendently beautiful. No more remarkable history of a human intellect in its untrammeled development has ever been written.

Freeman, Mary E. Wilkins. The Winning Lady, and Others. Pp. 328. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25.

This book reminds one anew that in her chosen field—the delineation of New England rural types—Mary Wilkins Freeman has no equal. No character is too humble or insignificant to escape her notice; with unerring instinct she seizes upon distinctive characteristics and thus gives to so-called commonplace lives new meaning and interest.

The volume comprizes eleven short stories. They are mostly humorous, but scarcely ever free from the pathos which is always associated with true humor. "The Winning Lady" is an amusing, up-to-date sketch, showing how bridge prizes proved too strong a temptation for two eminently respectable matrons. The longest story is "The Selfishness of Amelia Lamkin," a character sketch of a patient, overworked mother suggestive of George Eliot's Milly Barton, whose "selfishness" consisted in appropriating all the undesirable tasks of a large household. The familiar elderly spinster figures in more than one of these tales—the gentler side of her character being given fully as much prominence as her stern, unbending qualities. Nothing could be finer than "The Traveling Sister," who achieves the reputation of being a great traveler, while in reality she spends her lonely summers at home, at the same time providing out of her slender resources a suitable vacation for her sisters. "Little-Girl-Afraid-of-A-Dog" and "Her Christmas" prove that the writer is no less an adept at understanding the world of children than that of their elders. These stories will strike a responsive chord in the hearts of readers to whom simplicity and sincerity appeal.

Goodwin, Wilder. The Up Grade. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 321. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Gould, George M. Biographic Clinics. Vol. VI. Essays concerning the Influence of Visual Function, Pathologic and Physiologic, upon the Health of Patients. 12mo, pp. 492. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. $1 net.

Haines, Alice Calhoun. Cock-a-Doodle Hill. Being Further Chronicles of the Dudley Grahams. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 296. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Havell, A. L. Stories from the Iliad. 12mo, pp. 242. New York: Dodge Publishing Co. $1.50.

It was the sister of Charles Lamb who set the example of summarizing in prose the works of great poetic masters for the benefit of children or of those who wished to be acquainted, in this case, with Shakespeare without reading the whole of his works. Dr. Church has done the same in the field of classic literature, and A. L. Havell in the book before us gives us a prose paraphrase of the Iliad of Homer. This is introduced by four essays on the story, the divine characters, the human characters, the similes. There are eighteen illustrations, mostly after sculptures and paintings, and the book is beautifully manufactured and printed.

Hazeltine, Mary Emogene (Editor). Anniversaries and Holidays. References and Suggestions for Picture Bulletins. 12mo. Madison, Wis.: Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

Miss Hazeltine, who is the director of the Wisconsin State Library School at Madison, has done good service to schools, and to many individuals and societies, by compiling this handbook. Besides a general reference list of books for seasons, customs, and holidays, there are other lists for particular holidays, or for the days on which famous persons were born. Thus, under January 19, Poe's birthday, reference is made to many magazine articles that were printed in observance of the centenary of 1909, and to the reading-lists of libraries. An exhaustive index of names has been provided for the work. Indeed the little book gives evidence of extreme care in its preparation. Only one who has been long in close touch with library work could have had the courage to undertake it, or the still greater courage of pursuing the task to the bitter (or sweet) end.

Hereford, William Richard. The Demagog. 12mo, pp. 364. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Holloway, Jane. At Flower Farm. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 71. Philadelphia: Edward Stern & Co. $1.

Hopkins, William John. Old Harbor. 12mo, pp 388. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.35 net.

Hornbrooke, Francis Bickford. [An Interpretation by.] The Rings and the Book by Robert Browning. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 335. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Hutchinson, Frederick Winthrop. The Men who Found America. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 158. Philadelphia: Edward Stern & Co. $1.50.

Hutchinson, W. M. L. Orpheus with His Lute. Stories of the World's Springtime. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 292. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Kipling, Rudyard. A Song of the English. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $7.50.

Klein, Charles, and **Hornblow,** Arthur. The Third Degree. A Narrative of Metropolitan Life. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 356. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.50.

Krans, Horatio Sheafe. [Edited by.] English Love Poems Old and New. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 208. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Learned, Marion Dexter. Abraham Lincoln. An American Migration. 8vo, pp. 149. Philadelphia: William J. Campbell. $3 net.

This painstaking and exhaustive compilation throws a light upon the ancestry of the great President which would have astonished no one so much as himself. The professor of Germanic languages and literature at the University of Pennsylvania has done his work with truly German punctiliousness and care and we trace clearly the trail of the Lincoln family from Massachusetts, through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, into Kentucky, where the President was born. For the book is not one of the many popular compilations which tell of Lincoln's life, work, and personal character. It treats of his antecedents and helps us to understand what Wendell Holmes meant when he said that a boy's education must begin at least one hundred years before he was born.

(*Continued on page* 154)

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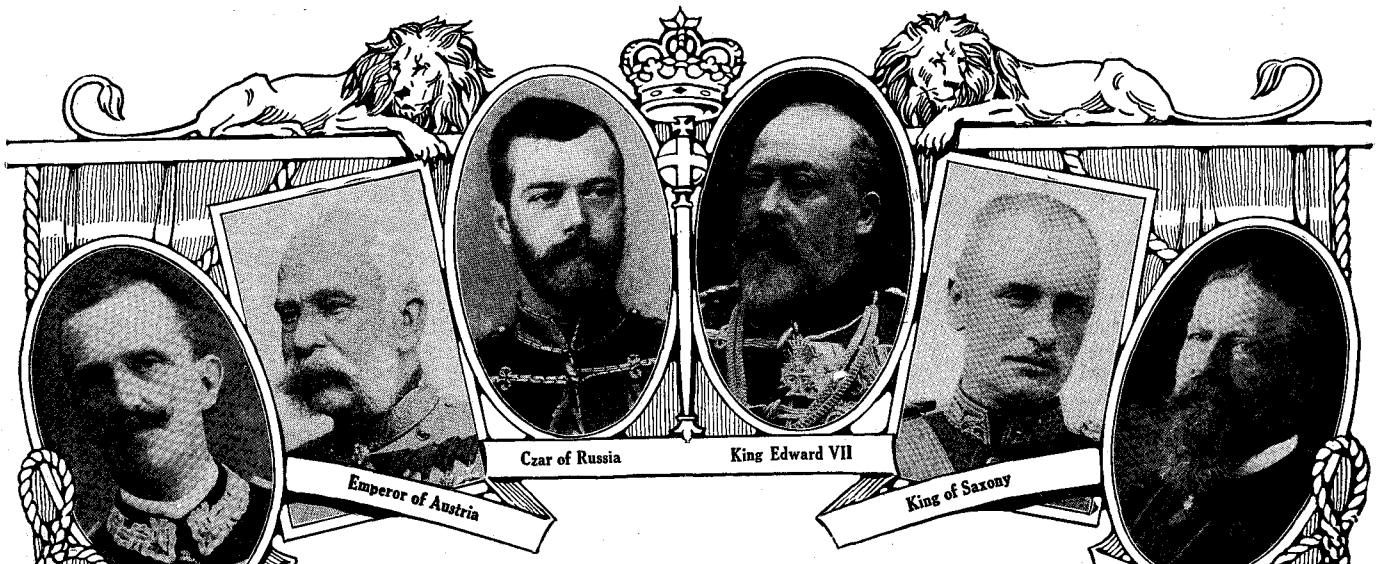

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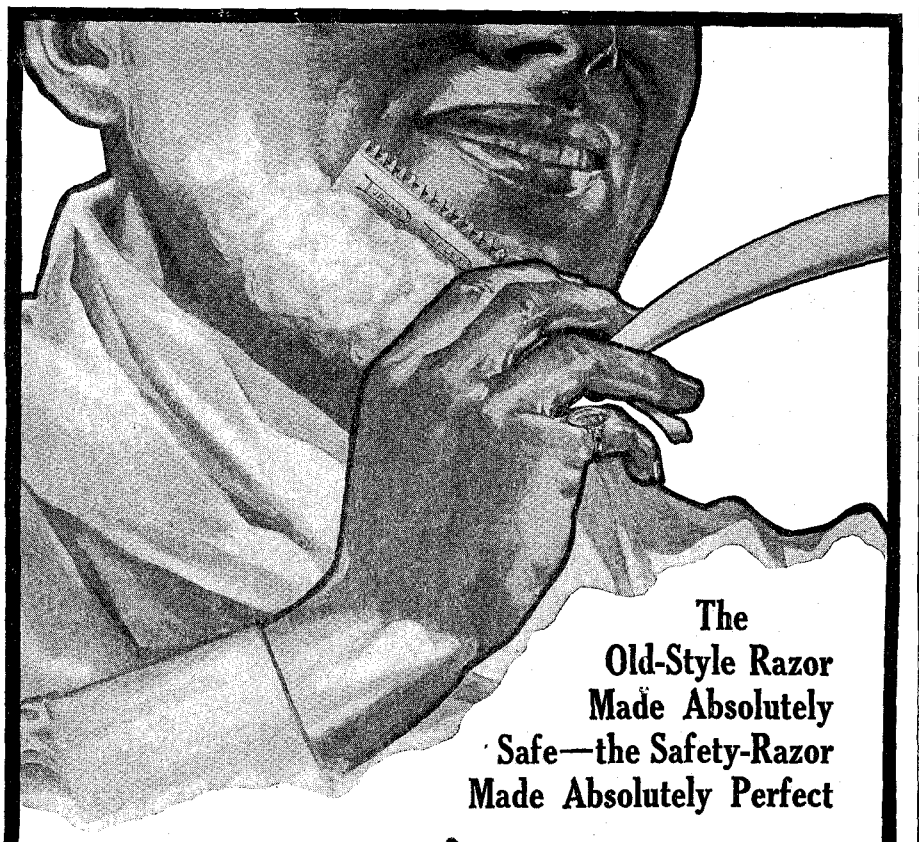

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(*Continued from page 152*)

Lincoln came of a race of fearless and hardy pioneers and he carried out in his politicel life the blood and spirit which he had inherited from those who took humanity and civilization into the wilderness. The documents and illustrations add greatly to the value of a work which will prove of deep interest and value to those who love genealogy and learn how to study and write it.

Lecky, William Edward Hartpole, Memoir of. By his wife. 8vo, pp. 432. Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50 net.

It is very hard to think that the author of the "History of Rationalism in Europe" took the theological course at Trinity College, Dublin, with the intention of becoming a clergyman, and has actually left behind him a book of poems. Extremes met in that capacious mind, and sensibility was united with the grimmest resolution to cling to historical positivism. Mrs. Lecky has written a charming life of her husband as she knew him personally, and followed or rather accompanied him in his brilliant career as writer and statesman. It is not of course to be expected in this intimate domestic memoir that we should find an estimate of the place Lecky and his works will take finally in the literary annals of his country. The value of the present memoir springs from its personal quality. The time, however, will come when William Edward Hartpole Lecky will receive the verdict of the world upon what he did, his theories of history, and his political writings. Mr. Lecky was always desirous that he should live in his works only. He kept no voluminous diary like a very different man, our Emerson, nor did his wife know anything of his early life excepting what she had gathered from his own lips. She has, however, done well in acting on the advice of one of Lecky's friends, who said: "It is the privilege of a great writer to leave an immortal personality behind him; but tho his books will live, there was much about his rare and singularly fine type of character that one feels that those who did not come under his personal influence will never fully realize." It is on these lines that Mrs. Lecky has produced a work of absorbing interest.

Little, Frances (Mrs. Fannie C. Macaulay). Little Sister Snow. Pp. 141. New York: The Century Co. $1.

It is safe to say that the reader of "Little Sister Snow" who has made the acquaintance of her charming predecessor, "The Lady of the Decoration," will acknowledge that the later book hardly measures up to the standard of the earlier effort. And yet while the present story hangs upon a very slender thread, its descriptions of Japanese life are admirable and the delineation of its tiny heroine, Yuki San, a dainty bit of work.

Richard Merrit—a handsome, magnetic, young American—rides rough-shod over the affections of the little Japanese girl without in the least realizing the havoc he has wrought. Meanwhile, to Yuki San life spells nothing but duty and that in big, glaring characters. Her betrothal to a man of her own nationality promises no real happiness, but affords the certainty that the last days of her aged parents will be made happy and comfortable. As many older and wiser people have done before her, she turns to her diary for consolation. The following entry is typical: "What shall I do to less my anxious? To-day at

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temple I ask Buddha. He never speak. He always look far away at big sea. He no care tho tears of the heart make damp the kimono sleeve." The volume contains twelve colored illustrations by the Japanese artist, Genjiro Kataoka.

London, Jack. Martin Eden. Pp. 411. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

A raw, unlettered sailor lad attempting to win the love of a girl far above him socially and to gain distinction in the field of literature—such is the incongruous picture presented by Jack London in "Martin Eden." In the opening chapter the boy gets a brief but dazzling glimpse into the world inhabited by refined, cultured people who have not a single interest in common with himself and whose very language seems an unknown tongue. So determined is he to bridge the gulf that separates him from them that he accomplishes the miraculous—not only attains a broad education, but the habit of original thought. His newly acquired views sound revolutionary to the girl he has chosen and she, in common with other acquaintances, afford little encouragement in his heroic struggle upward. Sympathy and recognition come too late to be of any use, and an inevitable but pitiful climax ensues.

The novel is one that compels more than a passing notice. The vicissitudes of the literary worker we may well believe are largely autobiographical, while the socialistic and philosophical utterances contained in the story could never have been written with such fire and intensity did they not voice Mr. London's own convictions. He touches the rock bottom of human experience which he describes in vivid, picturesque word-painting.

Meras, E. Jules. [Translated from the French.] Recollections of Leonard, Hairdresser to Queen

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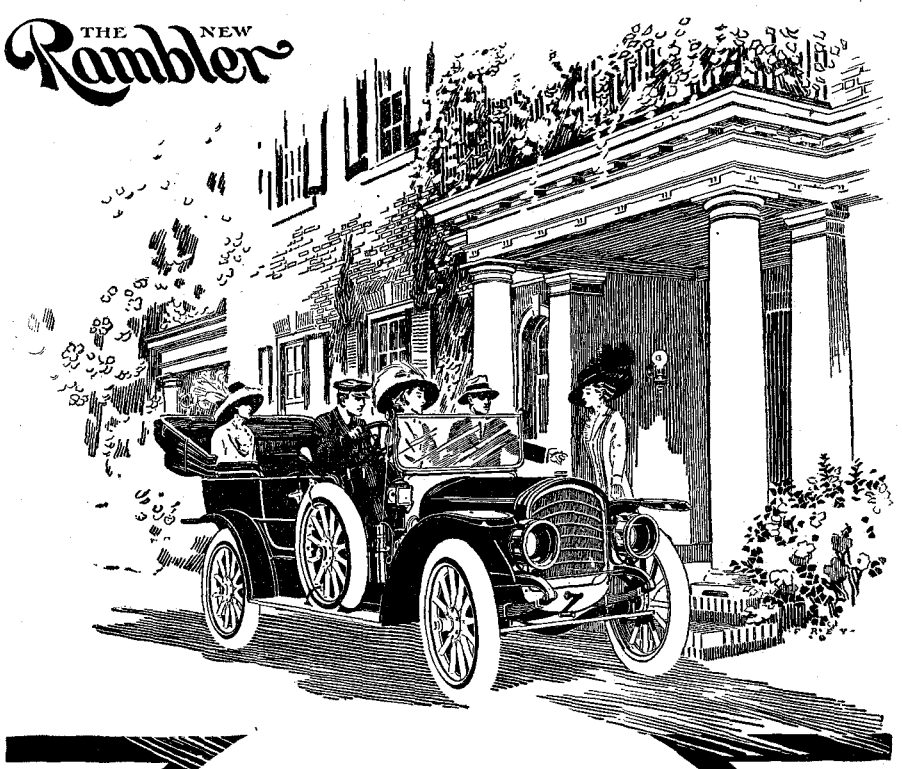

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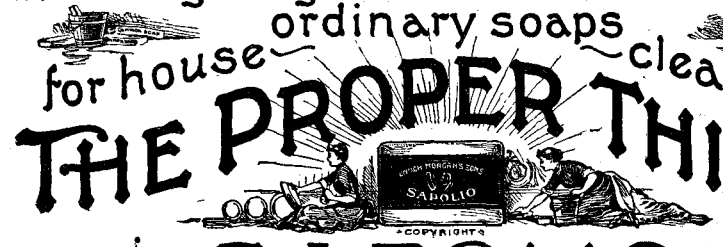

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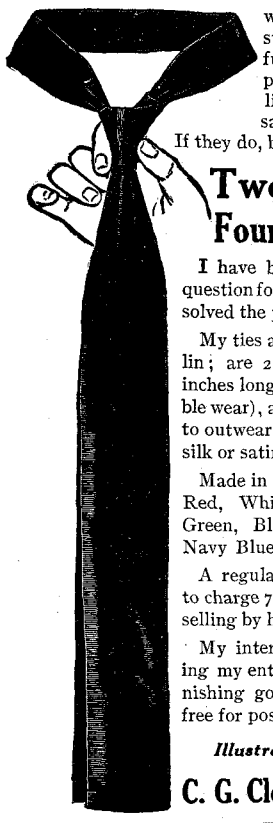

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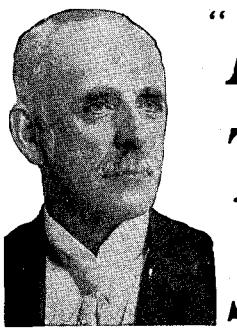

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Marie-Antoinette. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 317 New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. $1.50 net.

Morton, Francis T. The Roman Catholic Church and its Relation to the Federal Government. 12mo, pp. 257. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $2.

Peabody, Francis Greenwood. The Approach to the Social Question. An Introduction to the Study of Social Ethics. 12mo, pp. 210. New York: Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Peabody, Josephine Preston. The Piper—A Play in Four Acts. 12mo, pp. 201. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.10 net.

Putnam, George Haven. Abraham Lincoln, the People's Leader in the Struggle for National Existence. 8vo, pp. 292. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

The subtitle of this volume explains its *raison d'être* as adding one more to the multitudinous lives of the great President which have already appeared. This subtitle derives its significance from the speech delivered by Lincoln in Cooper Union, September, 1860. Mr. Putnam thinks that this speech, as unfolding the principles of the Republican party, was directly instrumental in making the speaker President of the United States. Among those who heard it were Cephas Brainerd and Charles C. Nott, names to become afterward eminent. Mr. Putnam writes:

"These young lawyers (not yet leaders of the bar) appear to have realized at once that the speech was to constitute the platform upon which the issues of the Presidential election were to be contested. Not being prophets, they were, of course, not in a position to know that the same statements were to represent the contentions of the North upon which the Civil War was fought out."

The speech is given in full in an appendix, with introduction and annotations by Cephas Brainerd and Charles C. Nott. This appendix takes up eighty-five pages. The rest of the volume is intended to show how Lincoln carried out to the death the principles he thus enunciated. The book is fresh, clever, and interesting as viewing a great historic figure from a new angle.

Reeder, Rudolph R. How Two Hundred Children Live and Learn. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 247. New York: Charities Publication Committee. $1.25.

Reynolds, Myra. The Treatment of Nature in English Poetry. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 388. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $2.70 postpaid.

Rinehart, Mary Roberts. When a Man Marries. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 353. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Roberts, "Bobs." The Boy's Account of it: A Chronicle of Foreign Travel by an Eight-year-old. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 70. New York: The Waterloo Press.

Serviss, Garrett P. Curiosities of the Sky. A Popular Presentation of the Great Riddles and Mysteries of Astronomy. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 267. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.40 net.

Terry, T. Philip. Mexico, a Handbook for Travelers. 12mo, pp. 395. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.

While people hurry off to Europe to seek new scenes and historic monuments, they are apt to neglect more accessible and perhaps more curious, if not more interesting places that lie at the very gates of our country. Mexico is certainly one of these beautiful and attractive regions, and Mr. Terry has done well to furnish a guide-book parallel with those which Baedecker publishes for European travelers. The present volume adequately fulfils its purpose. In it we find a description of all Mexico, at least of all places of any significance in the Republic. There is a brief but complete account of the political history of this much vexed land. Architecture, language, literature, and painting as they exist in Mexico are de-

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scribed. The most interesting part is perhaps that relating to native races and ruined cities. An account of the modern development of mines and railways, and the enumeration of native products add to the value of the work, which is furnished with an ample index, and twenty-six maps and plans.

Warner, Anne. Your Child and Mine. Pp. 314. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Those who have enjoyed Anne Warner's stories of child life as they have appeared from time to time in various magazines will be pleased to learn that these are now embodied in book form. Each one is a gem in which the hand of the artist is plainly discernible. Never does the author's skill as entertainer appear to better advantage than when describing some comedy or tragedy of childhood. And it is "your child and mine" that she pictures—normal, healthy youngsters—not impossible creations of the imaginations.

These stories are not only *about* children, but many of them of interest to the little ones themselves. There are Easter and Christmas sketches, a dog story, and several fairy tales. "An Old-Fashioned School" furnishes abundant food for thought for mothers and teachers. Perhaps the most pretentious stories are "The Surrenders of Cornwallis," which tells of the heroic efforts of a small boy to escape the ignominy of nicknames; "The Parting of the Clouds," the story of a boy's love, and "Trading His Mother," an amusing account of the exchange of a parent for a pony. Only a woman with children of her own could so skilfully interpret the humorous, pathetic, and often misunderstood experiences of childhood.

The World Almanac and Encyclopedia, 1910. 12mo, pp. 799. New York: Press Publishing Co. 25 cents.

The World's Best Books. Suggestions for the Selection of a Home Library. 16mo, pp. 37. Cincinnati: Globe-Wernicke Co.

WHEN DINNER COMES

One Ought to Have a Good Appetite.

A good appetite is the best sauce. It goes a long way toward helping in the digestive process, and that is absolutely essential to health and strength.

Many persons have found that Grape-Nuts food is not only nourishing but is a great appetizer. Even children like the taste of it and grow strong and rosy from its use.

It is especially the food to make a weak stomach strong and create an appetite for dinner.

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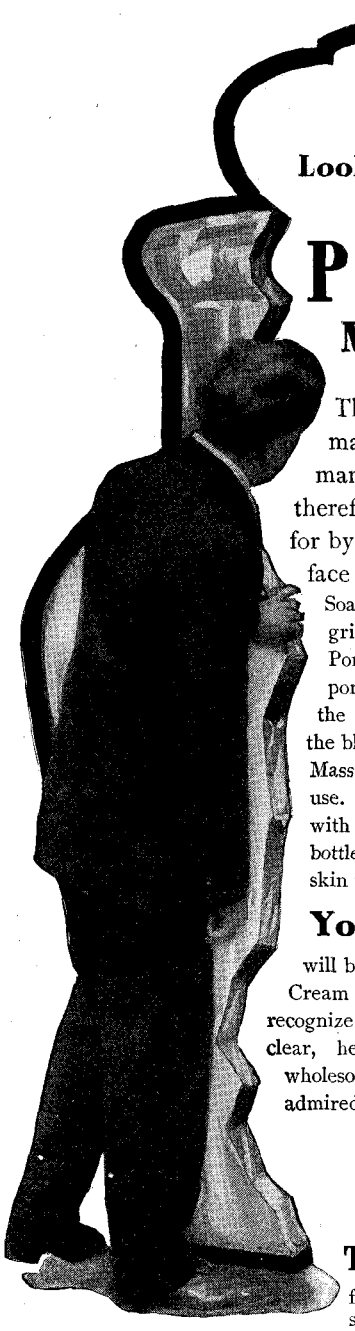
"My little 13-months-old grandson had been very sick with stomach trouble during the past summer, and finally we put him on Grape-Nuts. Now he is growing plump and well. When asked if he wants his nurse or Grape-Nuts, he brightens up and points to the cupboard. He was no trouble to wean at all—thanks to Grape-Nuts." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



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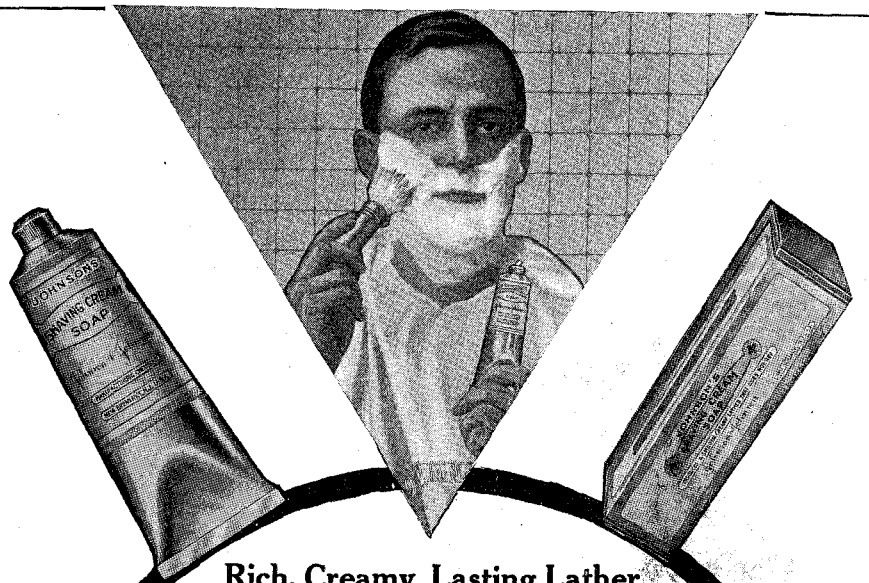

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Give Johnson's Shaving Cream Soap one trial. That trial will settle, once and for all, the question of shaving soaps.

The Lather's the Thing

Johnson's Shaving Cream Soap is the greatest help in shaving since the invention of the razor, because it makes the best lather, and the lather's the thing.

It is as far ahead of other shaving soaps as smokeless gun powder is ahead of the old style, black, smoky powder which has become obsolete.

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Contains ingredients not found in other shaving soaps. It makes a lather that does not dry on the face, speedily softens the toughest beard and soothes the most tender skin. It is antiseptic, in a hygienic metal tube; and the last portion can be used as conveniently as the first.

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If your druggist has sold out, we will mail you a tube, postpaid to any address upon receipt of 25 cents.

A TRIAL TUBE FOR 2 CENTS

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150 Shaves for 25 Cents

Costs 1/6th of a Cent a Shave

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50 ENGRAVED CARDS OF YOUR NAME $1.00
IN CORRECT SCRIPT, COPPER PLATE
THE QUALITY MUST PLEASE YOU OR YOUR MONEY REFUNDED
SAMPLE CARDS OR WEDDING INVITATIONS UPON REQUEST
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TRADE MARK
The NEW CARD GAME

YOU will like it — the children will be delighted — easy to learn — 3 games in one — get it and give a Black Sheep Party. 50 cents (75 cents with gilt edges) at toy shops and news stands or sent prepaid by the publisher

CO-OPERATIVE GAME & NOVELTY CO.
118 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

Send for Special Agent's offer.

For 6 cents in stamps we will mail you a set of 6 funny "Black Sheep" Post Cards. Write now.

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REG. TRADE MARK

71 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, P. Q., Sept. 30, 1909.

Some time ago I obtained your remedy for my Brazilian mare Mollie, whose tendons were in bad shape for the past year, and am pleased to report that she is sound as a new-milled dollar, standing all kinds of hard road work. I have also given this remedy a thorough trial in my practice. In five weeks one bottle removed a bad bunch from hind ankles of a matched pair of chestnuts which had resisted, under competent veterinary treatment here, for seven months. Said team sold and went to Burlington, Vt. Killed lameness on bone spavin on horse and two splints from another subject, all for $5. R. VARIAN.

$5.00 a bottle, with signed guarantee or contract. Send for copy, booklet and letters from business men and trainers on every kind of case. **Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ringbone** (except low), **Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Wind-puff, Shoe Boil, Injured Tendons and all Lameness.** No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. *Dealers or Express Paid.* **Troy Chemical Co., 30 Commercial Avenue, Binghamton, N. Y.**

CURRENT POETRY

The following tuneful poem is quoted from Josephine Preston Peabody's "Fortune and Men's Eyes" (Houghton Mifflin Co.).

Carpaccio's Anger with the Lute

BY JOSEPHINE PRESTON PEABODY

I lean my head to hear each string;
We hum together, cheek to cheek,
And oh, there is not anything
So loud but I can hear it speak.
And it is shapen like some fruit
All mellowness—my Lute.
(Wilt sing?)

My singing-bird that I love dear!
Above the sound of harp and flute
And viol-grown, the voice is clear
Brown honey from my little Lute.
I hearken so to every tone,
Because it is my own.
(Canst hear?)

There is something almost vulgar in the spread-eagle patriotism of the poem called "America" that appears in *Everybody's*. And yet the boasting is so well done and with such thoroughness and sincerity that it is rather attractive after all.

America

BY HERBERT KAUFMAN

A hundred czars shall rot to bone,
A hundred kingdoms shall decline,
A hundred battlefields shall suck
Their glut of sacrificial wine;
The Buddhist priest shall meditate
Where now cathedral crosses gleam;
The sons of Genghis Khan shall bring
To pass fulfilment of his dream;
The shrill muezzin's chant shall chime
At eventide with Ben Bow's bells;
The kaffir's clucking voice be heard
Where now voluptuous Paris dwells;
The lout shall loll in lordly state;
The beggar's child shall shower dole,
Before your final word is writ
Of honor, on the age's scroll.
Your wish shall will the world to peace,
The weaklings of the earth shall crawl
To suckle at your fruitful breasts,
And, fruitful, you shall feed them all.

"The Wind of Dreams," from *Scribner's*, is full of quiet, sober autumn beauty, with its harvest-fields and soft, fragrant breezes and golden moon.

The Wind of Dreams

BY ROSAMUND MARRIOTT WATSON

Wind of the Downs, from upland spaces blowing,
Salt with the fragrance of the southland sea,
Sweet with wild herbs in smoothest greensward growing,
You bring the harvest of my dreams to me,

Wraiths that the scented breath of summer raises,
Ghosts of dead hours and flowers that once were fair. . . .
Sorrel and nodding-grass and white-moon daisies. . . .
Glimmer and fade upon the fragrant air.

I hear the harvest-wagons homeward driven
Through dusky lanes by hedgerows dark with leaves . . .
The low gold moon, hung in a sapphire heaven,
Looks on the wide fields and the gathered sheaves.

Wind of the Downs—from cloud-swept upland spaces,
Moorland and orchard-close and water-lea,
You bring the voices and the vanished faces—
Dreams of old dreams and days long lost to me.

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WOMAN'S ACTIVITIES

WOMAN IN EUROPE AND AMERICA

"THERE is no doubt," says Gina Lombroso Ferrero, in *Putnam's Magazine*, "that the most interesting thing to the European who lands on the Northern shores of the New World is the American woman—that happy, victorious heroine of modern feminism, who has discovered how to extract from the new condition of woman all the advantages, with almost none of the inconveniences,—that being who has known how to assume masculinity in all that regards independence and liberty of action, and remain feminine in grace, charm, and altruism." Much the same sentiment has been voiced of late by Europeans who have sojourned among us and have published their "impressions," to the edification of their own countrymen, and in many cases to the infinite amusement of the American reader. Signora Ferrero, it will be remembered, is the daughter of the late Professor Cesare Lombroso, the Italian criminologist, and the wife of the historian Guglielmo Ferrero, with whom she recently spent several months in this country.

In this article she asserts that not only is the American woman the "most interesting phenomenon" in North America, but she is "also the phenomenon of the New World that might have the greatest and gravest effect on the Old, shaking on their foundations the essential principles of our female instruction and training, overthrowing the society of the old continent, or continents, which rest, to a greater extent than is realized, on the antique functions of woman in the family and in society." Tho the changed conditions of modern times have brought to the European woman relief from much household care and drudgery, and have given to her a share of the education and culture formerly monopolized by the dominant sex, yet even to-day her "one ideal" is "to marry and have a family; and for this ideal she is willing to sacrifice any personal ambition." Thus, "having always and so universally seen woman almost solely preoccupied by her maternity," Signora Ferrero had believed it to be "an essential of woman's character," and had put no faith in the tales of American women who "preferred to live independently rather than restrict themselves to the humble abodes of European women." But she has changed her mind after living several months in America, and tells us:

The American woman does not aspire to matrimony, and this is the essential difference that distinguishes her from the European woman. For the first time in the history of the world you have in America this phenomenon, that society has left woman free, without preoccupation as to her function of motherhood, allowing ample development of all her intellectual faculties; that relatives have left woman free, allowing her to act and to enjoy, without any thought of her future establishment; that the nation has left woman free, not requiring of her the rigorous conservation of its traditions nor the multiplication of its citizens.

As the conception of the social functions of woman differs in America, so must her rearing and education be different. With us everything is done to separate her from men until she is married, to hide all external life from her, to take from her the means of taking part in it, to encircle with light the idea of the family

How they shone—those old folks—
at a function or reception—
But oh! what they missed
in their lack of all
conception of a food so good as

Uneeda Biscuit

The Soda Cracker that makes
our days the best of days.

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Absolutely safe. Makes and burns its own gas. Brilliant 500 candle power light. Casts no shadow. Costs 2 cents per week. No smoke, grease, nor odor. Over 200 styles. Every lamp warranted. Agents wanted. Write for catalog.

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Polishes the teeth and keeps them white.

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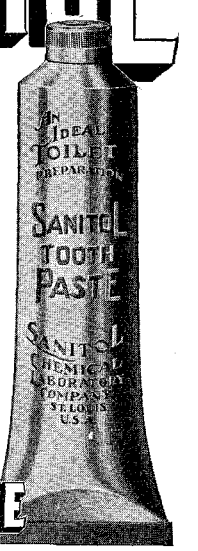

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FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

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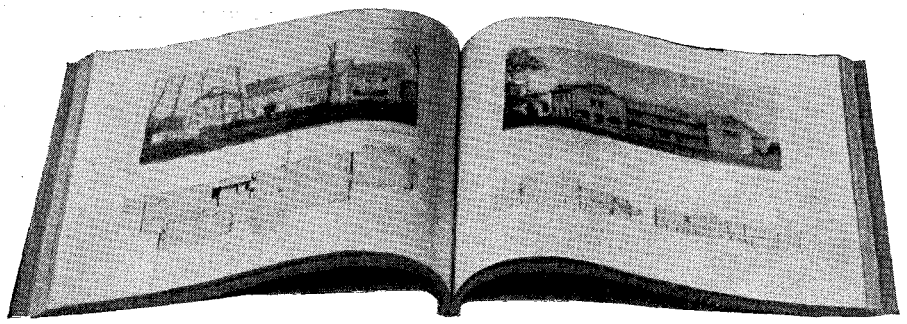

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These books not only show the beauty and the adaptability of concrete construction, but they also demonstrate the qualities of Atlas Portland Cement in making concrete—qualities that *insure* success in concrete construction.

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Largest output of any cement company in the world. Over 50,000 barrels per day.

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EPICURES AND PHYSICIANS

alike draw a distinct line between the ordinary market variety and

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Epicures, because they have learned that ATWOOD Grape Fruit is invariably thin-skinned, solid and juice-laden with a flavor and appetizing influence never to be had in the ordinary.

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that woman in general is called on to embrace. In America, instead, as women are brought up with the idea of obtaining an independent position, the object is to augment as much as possible her personality, to teach her to increase its value by every means, independently of any preoccupation as to matrimony.

To obtain this result, children are sent away from the family as soon as possible and kept as long as possible at school and college, and taught to develop all the qualities that will enable them most easily to make a living, to be independent, to find enjoyment in and for themselves, to be able, in the life of each day, to conquer the competitors of the next. Scarcely are the children able to earn anything when they finally leave the house, to go and work in schools, commercial offices, magazine offices, etc., just as in Europe the men do. The daughters of clergymen, of Congressmen, of millionaires, do not disdain to leave comforts, wealth, or honors to go and become instructors or professors in distant colleges permitting of a career. All the rest comes of itself. Naturally when once the girls earn their own living and are pecuniarily independent of the family, they can do as they like, as men do, without provoking derision; they can flirt, marry, or divorce with whom they will; travel, stay at home, change their dwelling or situation, write, make or unmake friends, absolutely as seems best to them; they can dress as sumptuously as they wish, go *décolleté* when they wish, take part in politics or religion as they please, and mingle with the society they like best. All this, which astonishes Europe greatly, is the natural and direct consequence of woman's independence of society and the home.

Another direct result is the small desire for marriage shown by American women. And this is comprehensible. Altho the American husband is the best in the world, and the American wife keeps more of her independence than the European, altho nurses, tutors, and governesses cooperate to help her, a mother is not as free, even in America, as is a girl; the management of the house, the procreation and care of the children there, as in Europe, constituting a sufficiently grave impediment, which lessens her personality and individuality; hence the American woman prefers to remain unwed, and would rather spend the treasures of love that nature has placed in her bosom on large social ideals, in hospitals, in institutions for education, social redemption or religion, which permit her to give complete expression to her individuality, and to put in action the idealistic and altruistic instincts so dear to her, without diminishing her liberty.

Has this difference in training and education, this different conception of life, modified the soul and the intellect of woman? . . . . . .

The women at first seem no different from their European sisters, except, perhaps, by virtue of a little more literary culture, a more ardent manner, more independence, and a greater consciousness of their own value. They have still the same gay, light-hearted spirit, the same instinct for elegance and personal adornment as in Europe. The home of the Colony Club in New York, decorated entirely by a woman, is certainly one of the most beautiful in the world; as one of the finest museums in America is the house in Boston where Mrs. Gardner has collected a profusion of Italian statues and paintings and arranged them as no museum in the world directed by men has done.

After much thought, we find the difference between the American and the European woman, not on the intellectual but on the sentimental side, and in a certain air of joyousness and satisfaction more general with Americans than with us. The young American girl, unlike our girls, never has the anxious air that seems to be searching the future at every movement, trying to guess at the fate reserved for her. The wives never have the preoccupied air of ours, hanging on their husbands' lips, timid of thinking, saying, or doing anything that might not please the master of the house. The unmarried women never have the discomfited, sensitive, or acidulated manner of our virgins, poor neuters for whom unattained maternity has cut the thread of life. Appearances agree with the reality, and the American woman is indubitably happier than the European, because she has much less responsibility and much more pleasure. The child is happier, because she need not begin the long and depressing tyranny that constrains our youngest girls to abstain from all masculine games, and to

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help the mother in her domestic duties—sometimes, at the age of five, being already the "little mother," with all the responsibility of the younger brothers on her shoulders. The young girl is happier, because she can study or flirt as she wills, free from the thought that this or that act, this or that friendship may retard or prevent the attainment of her end—marriage; tasting all the pleasures of being considered, loved, adored, without having the responsibility, the crosses, the jealousies that every true love involves. She is infinitely happier as woman, as citizen, as wife, because not only can she give free expression to all her faculties, but also because the expression of all these faculties brings her in America an admiration of which one has no idea in Europe. In Europe, in fact, woman expresses all her spirit of sacrifice in the family, on her husband and on her children, who take it all as a matter of course; in America, woman diffuses herself in large social ideas, in hospitals, orphanages, beneficent institutions of all kinds—which, one must say to her honor, she has carried to heights unknown elsewhere. The esteem, the confidence, and the adoration enjoyed by the American woman has no parallel in Europe, and is certainly not one of the least of the reasons for her superior happiness.

But has not this position of woman any disadvantage? This is a point on which I should like to dwell for a moment. At a venture, I should say it has two: the increased cost of living, and the rapid diminution of population. . . . It is true that the American woman who works outside the home makes greater material gains than the European; but the family organized in a manner that permits of the woman's working out costs much more. Besides the family home, American society is obliged to have lodging-houses, apartments in which the detached members of the family live, and clubs in which these members can unite and form a society that takes the place of the family, and hospitals in which sons and fathers, far from each other, are cared for, and restaurants in which all can eat, and day nurseries for the babies, and schools of all kinds in which everything is taught, from cooking to nursing, from calligraphy to deportment, sewing, dancing—things that are traditionally taught at home in Europe. All this requires more time, space, and money than is required to attain the same results in Europe, where it is attained at the price, it is true, of almost all a woman's individual interests. But America is rich and it will be many years before she will have to consider the consequences.

She will have first, however, to think of another problem that this new state of things has created—the diminution of the birth-rate. . . . More than half the people we came to know during our visit to America were unmarried, or if married had no children. Is it the fault of the woman who, tasting the sweets of individuality, of glory and personal happiness, will not sacrifice herself to the race? or of the man who, finding more pleasure in the perfected social organizations, renounces those of the family? Our sojourn in America was too brief to allow us to judge of this question. But we are inclined to think that the economical question above mentioned greatly adds to the repugnance of the men and women to founding a family and having children; all these causes being the effect, in the last analysis, of the new conditions of life in which modern American society has placed woman. The prohibitive price, for people of moderate means, of houses and servants makes the beginning of a family a hard problem to solve, and it is increased by the difficulty of the introduction of babies in lodging-houses. Moreover, the impossibility of utilizing children under fifteen (who must be sent to school) keeps the father or mother from counting on the help of the elder for the younger children, and limits the number when the family decides to have any. Again, as the tendency to independence prevents the parents from counting on the children when they are capable of assisting by their work, the production say of half a dozen children becomes an uncertain business that only the rich can venture on. America need not trouble herself with this problem just yet, for Europe sends her children in abundance, born, grown-up, educated, and trained.

But what will happen when the flood of immigration begins to abate and America has to depend on herself? A difficult problem for posterity! But perhaps the infinite ingeniousness of this New World will find another way to reinspire in its people the

$350 a Month—500 Hens

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Briggs did it! BRIGGS, the Thomas A. Edison of the Poultry World—the man who wrote "Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved," a treatise so tremendously practical and original that four editions have already had to be printed. Briggs actually made each hen pay him more *per month* than her purchase price.

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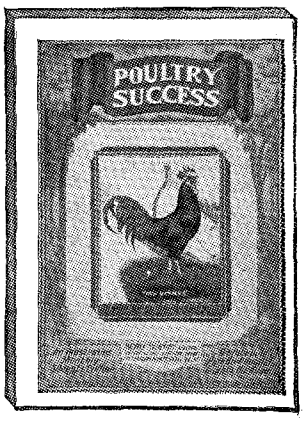

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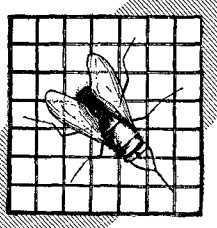

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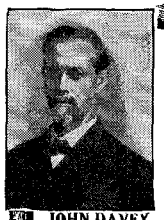

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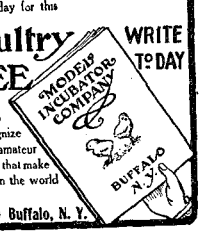

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desire for children; perhaps a new way of prolonging life will be found, diminishing the need of people. It is even not impossible that woman must return to the old conditions of life, in which from century to century she has been held by the rest of the world. But if this must come, woman must still be grateful to North America, which at a happy moment of its existence permitted her to live freely, and thus to show to the world how much that is grand and sublime, that man has reserved for himself, she could and would do outside the home, if she did not have the more serious task to accomplish of maintaining the species.

ADVICE FROM MARY GARDEN

MARY GARDEN, the American prima donna, attributes her success, according to an article by Ada Patterson in *The Housekeeper* (Minneapolis), to her hard work and tenacity. While listening to the singer's account of earlier struggles, the interviewer formed the following impression of her.

Hers is a glowing, vibrant, tense personality. She gives the impression that whatever she gives is given freely, lavishly, with open, outstretched hands. So of her friendship, of her love, of her energy, of her talent. She is a resistless, self-operative dynamo. Her figure, strong and pliant as a panther's, is as lithe and graceful. Her face is fascinating, but, despite the regularity of her features, a little less than beautiful, and this because the fires of life's furnace have scarred it. A hand-grasp, a welcoming smile, a word from Mary Garden, and one who is sensitive to the impression of a personality knows that she has lived intensely, and that she has greatly suffered, and triumphed.

Hair the color of an early sunset, eyes gray and bright as steel, and an intense vitality playing over her features as sunlight upon a shifting landscape, are what one notices first and last and always—throughout a chat with Mary Garden.

Born in Scotland, brought to this country at the age of five, later sent to Paris to study at the expense of a friend of her father, she at first progressed slowly, being unfortunate in her choice of teachers. Her benefactress became dissatisfied, and withdrew her support. Miss Garden tells the story:

Think of a girl of twenty-two stranded in the streets of Paris! For six months I believe I was mad, quite mad.

I wouldn't go home, with my hopes and my pride trailing in the mud of defeat. I determined to stay and fight it out. It might kill me, but at least no one could say I had not died trying.

One day when almost everything except the clothes I wore reposed in the pawnshops, when I walked the street almost hungry, a carriage stopt beside me and a deep, full voice that sounded to me as beautiful as an angel's, said:

"Isn't this Mary Garden? My dear child, what is the matter? Get right into this carriage and tell me all about it." It was an American voice, a California one, and its owner was Sibyl Sanderson.

She was singing then in one of the operas Massenet had written for her. I had met her but briefly as a starveling student will cross the brilliant path of a star. It was amazing that she remembered me.

"Tell me about everything," she commanded in her pretty imperious way, and I told her everything. She drove to my boarding-house, paid the mustachioed female proprietor of it her full bill, and took me and my pitiably few belongings to her beautiful home. She insisted upon my remaining there as her guest. She redeemed my wretched pawn-tickets. She caused the sun once again to shine, for she sent for M. Carre, the director of the Opera Comique. I sang for him. He gave me my chance.

Nine years ago I made my début. I had been studying *Louise*. One night I went to hear it sung by Mlle. Rothillon. She had a cold. After the first act the director, knowing I was in the house, sent for me and asked desperately: "Will you sing the rest of the opera? Either you will or I must turn the audience away. Mlle. Rothillon's physician is here and orders her not to sing another note."

There were but ten minutes before the curtain rose.

For the GARDEN

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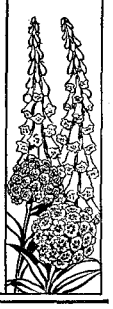

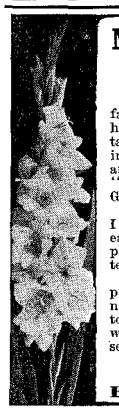

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I stood in the wings and hummed the airs of *Louise*. There was no time to change my costume. At any rate, I could not have worn the gowns built for Mlle. Rothillon. I wore my shirt-waist, a tailored skirt, and a sailor hat, and I finished the opera. I was engaged at once to sing the rôle of *Louise*. I remained at the Opera Comique for six years, until I came home to sing.

Miss Garden then gave some advice to American girls who wish to become prima donnas, talking "as bullets speed, with force and directness." To quote:

Girls write me or find their way to the opera-house stage-door and implore me to tell them what to do with their voices. Poor voices that are always problematic until tried for years. I give them all the same advice: "Wait until you have enough money for your expenses for three years. If you haven't it, it must be guaranteed to you so that you will suffer no disappointment, as I did. You should have three hundred dollars in your purse when you arrive in France and there should be a certainty that you will receive three hundred a month every month thereafter for three years."

Every penny of this the girl will need, for she must live at a good pension (boarding-house). She should never indulge that leak in her energies which is created by poor food and wretched surroundings. She must have sufficient clothing, enough to keep her warm on cold days and cool on warm days, and to keep her looking well. She will need it for cabs in stormy weather so that she will not risk her voice by exposure. And if anything happens to the voice she must be able to go to the best physicians to be treated.

She must be able to engage good teachers, and she should spend three years at least in preparation before she ventures before the public as a singer. Four years are better. Five years are best. But three years, I should say, are indispensable.

There is a chance for American girls with a voice, in Paris. There is room for her there, a demand for her. Her beautiful voice and beautiful manner and even, if she have it, her beautiful face, are appreciated in Paris. Paris likes nothing better than an American singer. The American girl grows into the American woman, who is still lovelier. The American woman at her best—and there are so many of them who are at their very best, bless them—is adorable. She is beautiful. She has that sum of the graces called charm. She is tenderly sympathetic. The only thing she doesn't know is something she should not know—how to grow old. She has an exquisite taste in dress.

When the American girl comes to me I do all I can to help her. The chief advice I give her is "Be practical. Cultivate common sense. Don't let foolish people turn your head."

For instance, when I was singing but a little while I found that there was a little inner voice that never misled me. When people crowded about me and praised my then crude voice and crude acting, saying "Miss Garden, you are adorable," I listened not to that but to the inward voice saying "Don't believe them, Mary. You were abominable." I found that common sense was the truth-teller.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Getting Personal.—BASIL—"Mummy, tell us a story about fairies and witches and imps."

MOTHER—"There was once a little imp and its name was Basil."

BASIL—"Perhaps you'd better keep to witches and fairies."—*Punch.*

Wisdom in Uniform.—To a guard at a gate in the Broad Street station, Philadelphia, there recently rushed an excited individual with this query, "Have I time to say good-by to my wife, who is leaving on this New York train?"

"That, sir," responded the guard, with a polite smile, "depends on how long you have been married."—*Sunday Magazine.*

No Sale.—SALESMAN (lately promoted to curio department)—"This necklace, Madame, was originally made for the Duke of Buckingham, who gave it to Anne of Austria. We're selling a lot of them."—*Punch.*

For the GARDEN | For the GARDEN

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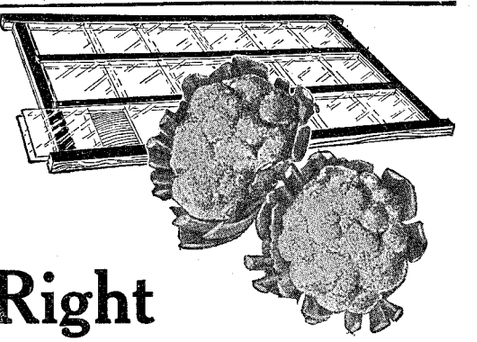

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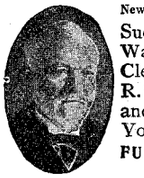

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To the lad who looks afar,
Then hikes him back on the double-quick
To his rustic private car.

"Stick to the farm," says the clergyman
To the youth on the worm-fence perch,
Then lays his ear to the ground to hear
A call to a city church.

"Stick to the farm," says the doctor wise
To those who would break the rut,
Then hies him where the appendix grows
In bountiful crops to cut.—*New York Sun.*

How Thoughtless.—The small son of an English family in this country attends public school. Recently he rushed angrily into his mother's presence with the tearful complaint that "they" had tried to make him believe the impossible story that British soldiers had been defeated by the Americans in some war. His mother explained the painful circumstance as gently as she could.

"And did the Americans really beat the British?" wailed the boy.

"Yes, my son."

The boy tore his hair and pounded the arm of the chair.

"How could they do it!" he demanded. "Why did the British soldiers let them! *What could they have been thinking about?*"—*The Circle.*

Mistress of the Situation.—FATHER (left in charge)—"No, you can not have any more cake." (Very seriously) "Do you know what I shall have to do if you go on making that dreadful noise?"

LITTLE GIRL (sobbing)—"Yes."

FATHER—"Well, what is it?"

LITTLE GIRL—"Give me some more cake!"

And she was quite right.—*Presbyterian Standard.*

Heard at the Hub.—"And how old are you, little girl?"

"Six."

"And how is it you are out walking without your mama?"

"Oh, mama doesn't go in for exercise. Really, we have very little in common."—*Houston Chronicle.*

With Due Allowances.—It was at a little north-western town in New South Wales. A traveling Englishman stood on the veranda of the public house watching the sun go down across the Black Soil Plains in a splendor of purple and gold.

"By Jove!" he exclaimed to an impassive bushman who was lounging against a post. "That's gorgeous, isn't it?"

The bushman slanted his head a little and looked critically at the glowing west. "Not bad," he drawled; "not bad—fer a little place like Boggabri."—*Cosmopolitan.*

Unbusinesslike.—A Berlin financier, who had celebrated his eightieth birthday about a quarter of a year previously, fell very sick. His business friends visited him and tried to cheer him up.

"You, with your strong constitution, will come out of this sickness all right," said one. "God will leave you with us until ninety at least."

The sick financier smiled and said:

"Why should he wait to take me at 90 when he can have me at 80½?"—*American Hebrew.*

More Sugar Scandal.—THE GROCER'S WIFE—"Ach! no, my child, ve can not to de beach go in de vinter; but ven de gustomers have went away, you may take your liddle pail und shofel and play mit de granulated sugar."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Just Good Enough.—GEORGE—"Do you think that I'm good enough for you, darling?"

DARLING—"No, George; but you're too good for any other girl."—*Illustrated Bits.*

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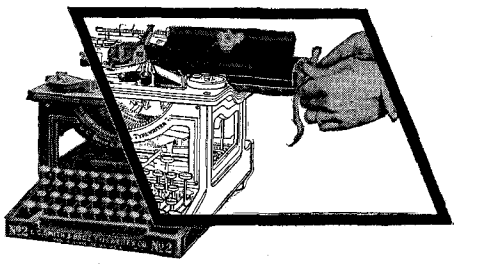

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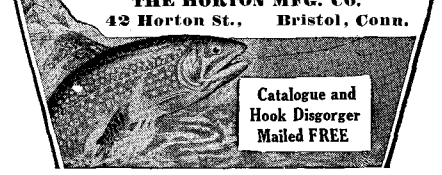

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MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

Expensive Living.—"An operation will cost you $500."

"And is it absolutely necessary?"

"You can't live without it."

"Say, Doc, the high cost of living can't all be blamed on the tariff, can it?"—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Doing Her Best.—William Pruette, the singer, tells of a servant girl who came to Mrs. Pruette in tears and asked permission to go home for a few days. She had a telegram saying her mother was sick.

"Certainly you may go," said Mrs. Pruette, "only don't stay longer than is necessary, as we need you."

A week passed, and not a word from her. Then came a note which read:

"Dear Miss Pruette i will be back nex week an plese kep my place for my mother is dying as fast as she can."—*Success.*

English "Schoolboy Howlers."—The London *Daily News* quotes the following examples of schoolboy blunders which were sent in to the *University Correspondent* for a prize competition:

The earth is an obsolete spheroid.

Lord Raleigh was the first to man see the Invisible Armada.

Shakespeare founded "As You Like It" on a book previously written by Sir Oliver Lodge.

Tennyson write "In Memorandum."

King Edward IV. had no claim by geological right to the English throne.

George Eliot left a wife and children to mourn his genii.

The Test Act of 1673 was passed to keep Roman Catholics out of public-houses.

Henry I. died of eating palfreys.

Louis XVI. was gelatined during the French Revolution.

Gender shows whether a man is masculine, feminine, or neuter.

James I. died from argue.

An angle is a triangle with only two sides.

Geometry teaches us how to bisex angels.

Parallel lines are the same distance all the way, and do not meet unless you bend them.

A parallelogram is a figure made of four parallel straight lines.

Horse-power is the distance one horse can carry a pound of water in an hour.

If the air contains more than 100 per cent. of carbolic acid it is very injurious to health.

Gravitation is that which if there were none we should all fly away.

A vacuum is a large empty space where the Pope lives.

A deacon is the lowest kind of Christian.

We find a few more of these in the New York *Sun's* London correspondence:

In India a man out of cask may not marry a woman out of another cask.

Thomas Becket used to wash the feet of leopards.

Romulus obtained the first citizens for Rome by opening a lunatic asylum.

The Rhine is bordered by wooden mountains.

Algebraical symbols are used when you don't know what you are talking about.

A renegade is a man who kills a king.

The press to-day is the mouth organ of the people.

A lie is an aversion to the truth.

Women's suffrage is the state of suffering to which they were born.

Still Ahead.—FIRST GOLFER (who is beating the curate all hollow)—"Never mind, Sanders. You wait till you are saying the burial service over my grave."

SANDERS—"But, my good man, even then it will be your hole!"—*London Opinion.*

One More Unfortunate.—"Pshaw!" exclaimed Miss Yerner, impatiently, "I'm sure we'll miss the opening number. We've waited a good many minutes for that mother of mine."

"Hours, I should say," Mr. Sloman retorted rather crossly.

"Ours? O George!" she cried, and laid her blushing cheek upon his shirt front.—*Catholic Standard.*

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The kind that *keeps* after it is opened

Made from luscious, red-ripe tomatoes—the pick of the crop, and contains only those ingredients

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Not only our ketchup but *all* our products—soups, canned fruits, vegetables and meats, jams, jellies, preserves, etc.—are pure and unadulterated and the acknowledged standard of quality and delicious flavor.

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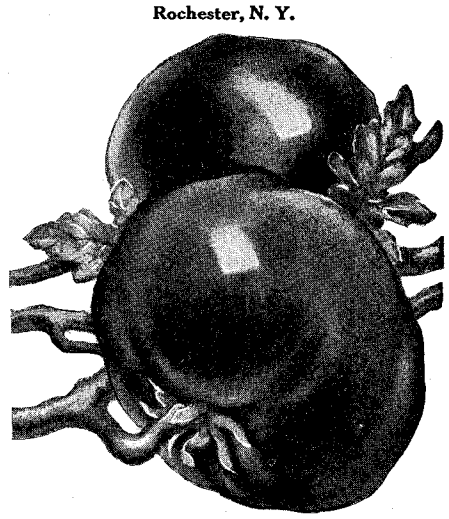

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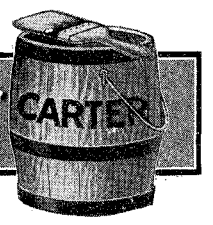

[19]

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If you use the IMPROVED Pullman Stropper with the patented PULLMAN *strop-saving* SPRING, you can close your eyes and strop your blades, and your strop won't show even the sign of a "nick." Immediately the pressure on strop is released in operation, the NEW SPRING brings blade holder to horizontal position so that the blades can't possibly "dig" into strop.

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If your dealer hasn't the PULLMAN STROPPER, send $1.00 giving us name of your razor and we'll ship direct. Try it for 10 days. You get your money back if unsatisfactory. (Give us also the name of your dealer).

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A Safeguard.—"Ah, little boy," said the visiting suffragette with a sigh, "I am shocked to see so many youngsters around here with soiled faces. Don't you know we suffragettes have promised to kiss every little boy that has a clean face?"

"Dat's why we are keeping dem soiled, mum!" shouted the tough lad as he beat it down the alley. —*Chicago News.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

January 7.—It is announced that Marquis Cusani-Confalioneri has been appointed Italian Ambassador to the United States to succeed Baron Mayor Des Planches, who is to go to Constantinople.

At Mourmelon, France, Hubert Latham breaks the aeroplane record for height, ascending about 3,600 feet.

January 8.—Cardinal Satolli, formerly Papal Legate to the United States, dies in Rome.

January 9.—Lieut. E. H. Shackleton announces that he will make another Antarctic trip.

A hospital at Raibl, Carinthia, Austria, is destroyed by the falling in of a disused mine over which it was built, seven persons being killed.

The village of Scopolo, near Parma, Italy, is being destroyed by a landslide.

January 10.—The King of England issues the formal writs for the election of a new House of Commons.

President Gomez of Cuba entertains Secretary of War Dickinson.

January 11.—It is announced that the Marquis de Villalobar, Spanish Minister to the United States, has been transferred to Lisbon.

Hakka Bey, the new Turkish Grand Vizier, announces the formation of a new Cabinet.

January 12.—The German Government approves of Secretary Knox's proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

January 7.—The President's special message on the Interstate Commerce and Anti-trust Laws is received by the House.

President Taft removes from office Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot.

Through a combination of Democrats and Republican "insurgents" the appointment of the House Pinchot-Ballinger investigation committee is taken out of the hands of the Speaker.

January 10.—The Senate adopts the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation resolution as amended by the House.

The Administration Interstate Commerce Bill is introduced in the House.

January 11.—Senator Elkins introduces in the Senate the Administration Interstate Commerce Bill.

January 12.—The House of Representatives passes a bill for the suppression of the "white-slave" traffic.

The President appoints H. S. Graves of the Yale Forestry School to succeed Gifford Pinchot as Chief Forester of the United States.

January 14.—The House receives the President's special message on conservation.

GENERAL

January 7.—Rev. Henry H. Apple is inaugurated as president of Franklin and Marshall College.

Rev. William R. Richards, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, dies in New York City.

January 10.—Four former employees of the American Sugar Refining Company are sentenced to a year's imprisonment for defrauding the Government by fraudulent weighing.

The German gyroscope monorail car is given a successful trial in a skating-rink in Brooklyn.

The international aviation meet opens at Los Angeles.

January 11.—John F. Fitzgerald is elected by a small majority over James J. Storrow as Boston's first Mayor under the new municipal charter.

H. McK. Twombly, the New York banker, dies at his home near Morristown, N. J.

January 12.—At Los Angeles, Louis Paulhan, the French aviator, ascends nearly 5,000 feet in his aeroplane, breaking all previous records for height.

William Watson, the poet, returns to England.

January 14.—Theodore Roosevelt succeeds Charles W. Eliot as president of the Harvard Alumni Association.

For Book Lovers—Old and New

Here is a style of Bookcase—that will appeal to those who are seeking new and attractive quarters for the books they already possess, as well as to those who are engaged in the delightful task of just planning a new library.

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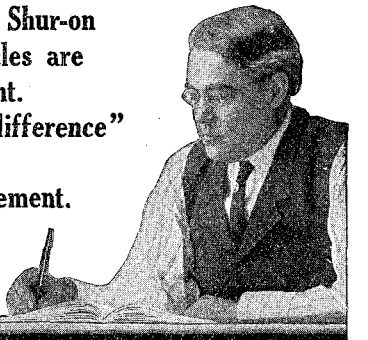
HAMILTON BURCH, Att'y Box 8, McRAE, GA.

Tru-Fit Shur-on Spectacles are different. The "difference" is the improvement.



TRU-FIT SHUR-ON SPECTACLES

Do not mark the nose
Will not cut behind the ears
Cannot get out of position

Free Booklet Shows clearly why these spectacles give the comfort and lens efficiency impossible if you wear any other kind.

E. KIRSTEIN SONS CO.
Dept. E, Rochester, N. Y., Estb. 1864

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It costs me a little more to get a *new* customer than it did two or three years ago, but in spite of this fact my business for 1909 shows a very substantial gain over 1908 or any previous year in my business history.

The two statements do not seem to agree. The answer is that my customers re-order in increasing numbers, and one of the most fertile sources of increased business is from people to whom my cigars are recommended by their friends. And I want to acknowledge to my thousands of customers, in this public advertisement, my gratitude to them for this marked evidence of their appreciation, and to pledge them that during this year and all the years to come, it is my firm intention and resolve to so serve my customers that I shall continue to merit their respect and support.

To those who have read my advertisements and, for some reason unknown to me, have not ordered, let me ask:

"Where is the risk to you?"

I don't ask a penny in advance. All I ask is that you will give me an opportunity to prove to you that I can furnish you much better cigars than you have heretofore bought for the price.

My Panatela has a filler of clear, clean, long Havana leaf, *grown in Cuba*—and nothing else. This I guarantee, and will prove to anyone on request. (I emphasize "grown in Cuba" because poetic or other license seems to allow tobacco grown in the United States from Havana seed to be labeled "Havana"). The wrapper of my Panatela is genuine Sumatra, and the cigars are hand-made throughout by expert men cigar makers.

Shivers' Panatela
EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

MY OFFER IS:—I will, upon request, send fifty Shivers' Panatela Cigars on approval to a reader of The Literary Digest, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining forty at my expense if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased, and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $2.50, within ten days.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *Inquirers desiring prompt answers will be accommodated on prepaying postage.*

"R. D. G.," New York, N. Y.—"Kindly tell me if the following sentence is grammatically correct: 'It is a curiosity if either the star or the people in support are artists of experience.'"

Altho the grammatical construction of the sentence is not open to criticism, the question arises as to the use of the word "curiosity" in this particular connection. "Curiosity" in this sense refers to the abstract quality rather than to a specific object of interest or inquiry, and hence this meaning would be made more clear by the following wording of the sentence, "It is a *matter of curiosity* if either the star or the people in support are artists of experience."

"E. M.," Breckenridge, Okla.—"Please state whether it is wrong to write 'fourty,' and the reasons therefor."

This spelling of the word is now obsolete, and therefore incorrect.

"G. H. B.," Chicago, Ill.—"Will you kindly explain the correctness of the use of the nominative 'we' after a transitive verb in the phrase 'we of to-day,' in such expressions as, 'reasons which do not satisfy *we* of to day,' or, 'A situation difficult for *we* of to-day to understand.'"

The phrase "we of to-day" might be termed an idiomatic expression, following in the lead of the particular use of "we" as applied to people in general, mankind, and, in this instance, to the people of the present time as distinguished from the preceding generation. The use of this expression apparently adds more force to the statement and places more emphasis upon the comparison than would the use of the pronoun "us," but it is ungrammatical.

"M. C. L.," Los Angeles, Cal.—"What is the difference between 'Syrian,' and 'Assyrian'?"

Assyria was a most powerful empire, occupying the finest part of the country of the world known at that time, on the plains and plateaus north of Babylonia, with an area of about 75,000 square miles. It pursued a most warlike policy, extending and fortifying its dominions to the north, northeast, and northwest. Civilization reached a very high state for that age, as shown in its cities, and Nineveh became the mistress of the Eastern world. Syria, on the other hand, was a smaller province occupying the Southern portion of the country now known as Asiatic Turkey, and included Jerusalem and Palestine. The Israelites ruled over the land, and under David and Solomon they extended their sway over the greater part of Syria, until in the eighth century B.C., the Assyrians put an end to the kingdom of Israel. The history of Syria may then be traced through Greek and Roman dynasties, until the empire was finally conquered by the Turks.

"M. L. V.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—There is a very clear distinction between the two expressions "to obviate" and "to prevent." The Standard Dictionary (p. 1215, col. 3), defines the word "obviate" as follows: "To meet in such a way as to dispose of or remove; to clear away or provide for, as in the case of an objection or a difficulty." "Prevent" is defined (p. 1410, col. 3), "To stop or hinder from happening by means of previous measures; to ward off or preclude." Thus it will be seen that an "obviated" difficulty is one that is actually met and overcome, while a "prevented" difficulty is one that does not come to pass.

"A. J. H.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"Kindly give the pronunciation and meaning of the word 'de luxe.'"

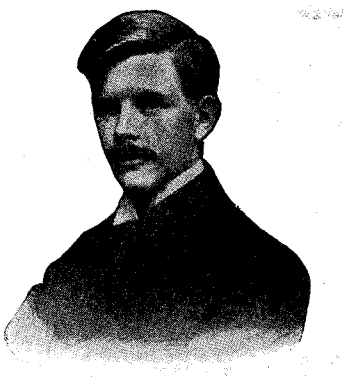
This expression may be found in the STANDARD DICTIONARY in two places, once under the French noun "luxe," p. 1058, col. 2, and again as a phrase under the word "edition," p. 576, col. 1. The meaning of the noun "luxe" is superfine quality, richness, or luxuriousness, and in combination with the word "edition," in the phrase "edition de luxe," it refers to a very fine, limited issue of books.

The man that is "Always Tired-Out" will soon be worn-out.

If the day's work fags you,—

If an ill-chosen meal upsets your digestion,—

If a sleepless night spoils the next day—then you are *not normal*, but are below par, unnecessarily, yes, and shamefully.



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My course is different from any other in that it regenerates (by natural movements scientifically applied) the *governors* of the bodily machine, i. e., the lungs, heart, stomach, intestines, etc. All these are *muscles* and can be strengthened by proper exercise. Yet it is an amazing fact that until my Course was evolved, no systematic treatment existed that was based on this axiomatically natural method.

The clearness of your mind, the strength of your nerves, your hopefulness and joy in living, all depend on the tone and vigor of your vital organs.

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Are you interested enough in making yourself a normal human being to send for and read my book, "Human Energy" (sent free and postpaid)? You will find it very startling yet obviously true.

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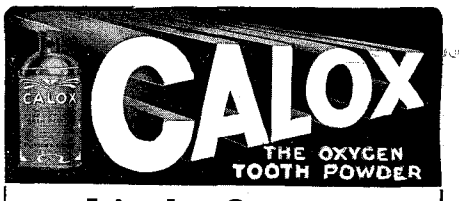
Suite 28, 311 Main Street Worcester, Mass.



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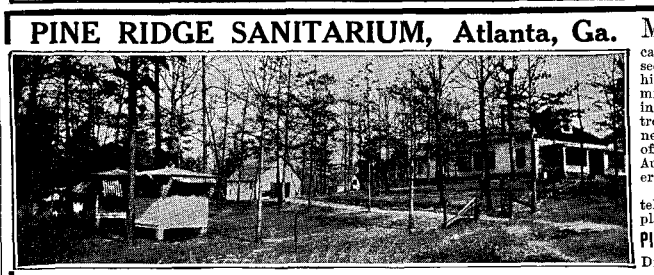

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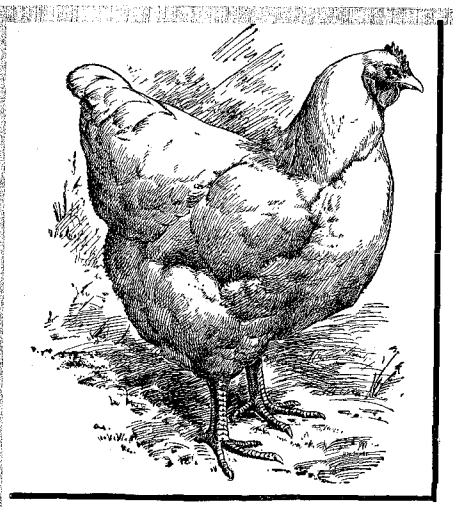

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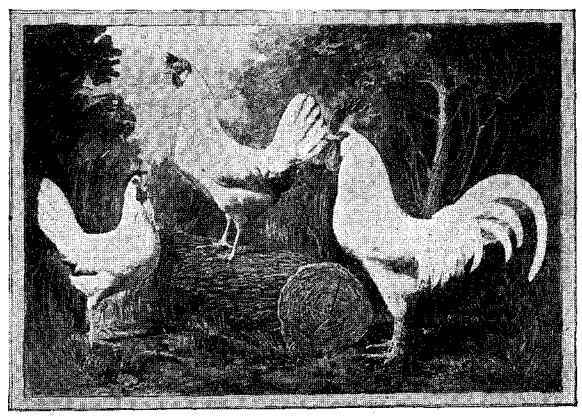

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